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HERBERT HOOVER OUTLINES BROAD COMMERCE POLICY

Constructive Coordination of All
Industrial Facilities, With
Improved Internal and Ocean
Transportation to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—For the first time since he became
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert
Hoover yesterday discussed plans for
making the Department of Commerce
of greater service to the country. Success
in doing this depends upon finding
out what the department is, what
great its scope, and what it can do in
cooperation with other departments
and without encroaching upon their
prerogatives.

Before this or any other department
of the government can make far-
reaching plans, it must know whether
the purpose of the administration is
to establish new departments, such as
the much-discussed Department of
Public Welfare, the proposed Depart-
ment of Transportation, or what pow-
ers and responsibilities such a new
department would possess. There
must also be a definition of the pow-
ers of such bureaus as the Interstate
Commerce Commission, the United
States Shipping Board, and the Fed-
eral Trade Commission. At present
they are both judicial and executive.
This administration will probably
favor their having only judicial
powers.

Overlapping Activities
The effort of the Department of
Commerce to extend American busi-
ness abroad by sending representa-
tives to foreign countries has had the
disadvantage of more or less conflict
and overlapping with State Depart-
ment functions. The trend of thought
of the diplomatic representatives is
not economic, and an effort must be
made to build a bridge so that the
work of the two departments will not
overlap.

The new Secretary of Commerce
takes both a long and a short view
of the question of governmental control
and activity. In the short one, there
looms the value of voluntary service.
The long view takes into account a
more fundamental consideration of
the commerce and industry of the gov-
ernment and the necessity of dealing

with it. To find out what foreign nations
want, unless they know something
about the conditions of producing
their commodities at home.

Coordination Lacking
There must be in the Department of
Commerce, for example, a point of con-
tact, an expert on the whole business
of functioning and distributing. Out
of the war there have developed in
foreign countries national organiza-
tions with government protection and
assistance bent upon producing
cheaply. With a low standard of liv-
ing and low production costs, the
American individual cannot compete,
except by a greatly improved indus-
trial efficiency, including transporta-
tion, both railway and inland water-
ways, and better points of connection
with ocean shipping. Also if the
United States is to remain a ship-
owning nation, it must be able to es-
tablish new routes and distribute trade
along them as was formerly done by
new railroads, and must be able to
wait until the trade developed. Elec-
trification is one of the means of im-
provement of transportation service
that is considered of great impor-
tance in effecting the cost of produc-
tion. If this cost cannot be lowered,
the United States will have to lower
its standards of living to meet for-
eign competition.

Control of Carriers
It is well known that Mr. Hoover
is fundamentally opposed to the gov-
ernment ownership of the railroads,
and he bases this opposition largely
on what he has seen of bureaucracy in
Washington. He does, however, be-
lieve that the management of the rail-
roads must be so linked with the
functions of commerce and industry
that the entire subject may be treated
as one. He also thinks that there
would be a great gain if there was a
standardization of parts used in the
manufacture of many articles in the
United States. This was attempted
during the war, but even at that time
it encountered the opposition of many
men engaged in the business affected,
chiefly the motor industry. It is be-
lieved, however, that it can be done by
voluntary conferences of the heads of
the business with officials of the gov-
ernment if the importance of the issue
can be effectively set forth.

Detailed Recommendations
In this statement issued yesterday,
Mr. Hoover said in part:
"The Department of Commerce
should be in the widest sense a de-
partment of service to the commerce
and industry of the country. It is
not a department for the regulation
of trade and industry. In order to do
service to the greatest advantage I
wish to establish a wider and better
organized cooperation with the trade
and commercial associations, and
will in a short time present some
plans to this end. I want to see our
efforts to push our foreign commerce

more closely related to our industries.
This sort of enlarged activity is with-
in the original purpose of the depart-
ment, and requires neither legisla-
tion nor burden upon taxpayers. This
is no time to ask for appropriations
to undertake new work. It is the
time to search for economy and re-
organization, for effective expenditure
on essentials, the reduction of less
essentials and the elimination of dupli-
cation.

"The great economic difficulties
that we inherit from the war are ob-
vious enough, and they emphasize the
necessity of better governmental ma-
chinery to assist in their solution.
Their final remedy must rest on the
initiative of our own people—the rate
of recovery can be expedited by
greater cooperation in the community,
and with the community by the gov-
ernment, and this department and the
whole government wishes to assist
wherever it can to stimulate and as-
sist this cooperation.

Production Costs Abroad
"In the long run we may as well
realize that we must face a lower
standard of living in Europe many
years ahead. The production costs of
her people will, in consequence, be
lower than even before the war. If
we meet this competition and still
maintain our high standards of living,
we will have to work harder; we will
have to eliminate waste; we will need
to still further improve our processes,
our labor relationship, and business
methods. If we would so improve our
national efficiency and our foreign
trade we must consider our transporta-
tion, both railway, water and mar-
ine, as one system directed to serve
the nation as a whole. The develop-
ment of certain trade routes through
our mercantile marine, as the real ex-
tension of our inland transportation;
the improvement of great waterways;
the opening of the Great Lakes to
ocean-going vessels; the development
of great electrification of our power
necessities, and the handling of our
labor adjustment by moderate men
on both sides, are all problems that
have a fundamental bearing on the
recovery in commerce and on our
ability to compete.

Elimination of Waste
"If it were outlining one of the es-
sential directions for expansion of
governmental activity, it would be in
the constructive study and ventilation
of the whole gamut of these possible
improvements and of elimination of
our great wastes in labor, in material,
in power and a host of other direc-
tions. These are some of the direc-
tions in which I believe this depart-
ment can secure some results, and
cooperation within the government.

"There are some economic difficul-
ties arising from the war that will,
no doubt, solve themselves with time,
but an infinite amount of misery could
be saved if we had the same spirit of
spontaneous cooperation in every com-
munity for reconstruction that we had
in war. Government departments can
at least try to do something to inspire
such renewed cooperation. For in-
stance, we have three or four million
idle men, walking the streets, and at
the same time we are short more than
a million homes; our railways are
far below their need in equipment;
our power plants, waterways and
highways are all far behind our na-
tional needs in normal commerce. To
apply this idle labor to our capital
equipment is one of the first prob-
lems of the country. Its solution in-
volves constructive action in many
directions, but among other things
definite resolution of each local com-
munity to secure cooperation in itself.
In the building trades, for instance,
a get-together attitude on the part
of labor, material manufacturers and
contractors in every locality to elim-
inate mispractices and bring down
the expense of housing would com-
prise the first step of recovery—of
employment."

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EFFICACY OF ALLIED SANCTION IS SHOWN

Mr. Lloyd George Says Germans
Will Not Lightly Refuse to
Reimburse Nationals for the
Levy on German Exports

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—In the House of Commons to-
night, Mr. Lloyd George, discussing
the German reparations, said that if
the German Government declined to
reimburse their own nationals in re-
gard to the levy on German exports,
that was their own risk.

"At the present time," he said, "we
are importing German goods valued
at £50,000,000 a year. German ex-
ports to allied countries now repre-
sent between 50 and 60 per cent of
her total exports. Does anyone think
Germany will prefer losing the whole
of that trade to paying her debts?
Germany must understand that the
Allies really mean her to pay to the
limit of her capacity. Germany is
not convinced of the need for settle-
ment therefore the Allies must take
action." He believed that a settle-
ment would come.

Mr. Briand's Return
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Ar-
tistic Briand, Premier, is expected
to return to Paris tomorrow. He will
at once render an account of the nego-
tiations to the Chambers. Usually the
first explanations are given to the var-
ious commissions, where they are ex-
amined privately before they are
brought before the Chambers.

Mr. Briand's method, which he has
already tried with success, is to bring
the whole matter before the Chambers
first. He hopes thus to obtain at once
a vote of confidence. General opinion
is that the steps taken will be ap-
proved, although there is a possibility
of the plan of taking half purchase
price for German goods from French
buyers being dropped. This part of
the scheme does not commend itself
to French commercial men.

Tuesday is provisionally fixed as the
date when the Premier will make his
declaration, and already several inter-
polations are announced. Great satis-
faction is expressed at the decision
not to withdraw the troops or change
the proposed customs regime until the
demands of the Allies are fully satis-
fied.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's
reference to the sanction to annex
Rhine-land or at least separate it from
the rest of Germany, the "Echo de
Paris," which made itself the mouth-
piece of this policy, maintains today
that its observations are not suscep-
tible of reasonable criticism. It re-
quires that the Rhine-land guarantee
should be a permanent one, and it
would seem that this desire has been
granted at least until such time as the
Treaty is fully executed.

It is in making Germany fear this
separation if she does not fulfill her
engagements that the virtue of the
operation lies. "Let Germany execute
the Treaty, let our security bank in the
future be certain, and let the bank of
the Rhine will be restored to its former
masters." Whatever may be the ap-
preciation of Mr. Briand of the
strength of this school of thought,
there is certainly a French view
which insists on possession of the left
bank with the menace of separation as
a guarantee of complete fulfillment of
the French demands.

German Attitude Unchanged
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—
Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Min-
ister, arrived here tonight. The

PLANS TO MODIFY TREATY OF SEVRES

Britain Declared to Be Now Will-
ing to Modify Military and
Financial Clauses—Coming
Conference on the Near East

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—
Having disposed—at any rate for the
time being—of the German reparations
question, the Near Eastern dispute be-
tween Greece and Turkey again takes
the stage. This time the Greek dele-
gates will approach the conference
with added authority in the person
of Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Min-
ister for War, who, in company with
Nikolaos Kalogeropoulos, the Greek
Prime Minister, has already had a
private interview with Mr. Lloyd
George.

Owing to the unequal refusal on
the part of the Greeks, and the re-
served acceptance on the part of the
Turks, the proposed allied commission
to Smyrna and Thrace, whose object
was to take some sort of racial census,
has been completely abandoned. It is
now proposed that both parties shall
gather round a table at a conference
presided over by the Allies and thrash
the matter out in direct give and take.

Although the Greeks are desirous of
settling this matter, which is causing
them much concern and expense, Mr.
Gounaris stated in an interview with
the representative of The Christian
Science Monitor that, failing Turkish
acceptance of the terms which may be
fixed on at these conferences, Greece
is in readiness with forces at her
command (if duly approved by the
Allies) to put the treaty of Sevres into
effect. The Greek Premier and War
Minister have between them plenipo-
tentiary powers to come to terms with
the Turks—if the Turks will come to
terms with them.

Mr. Gounaris Interviewed
Mr. Gounaris was unable to give any
indication as to the attitude likely to
be adopted by the Turks. At almost
all costs, Greece is anxious to avoid
further sacrifice of men and money,
and it must not be at the expense of
the Christian populations of Thrace
and Smyrna. Although Mr. Gounaris
was undoubtedly optimistic as to the
results of the forthcoming conference,
until the Greek claims and the possible
lines of agreement have been offi-
cially stated at the conference table,
no opinion could be given as to the
likelihood of the treaty being in-
sistently upheld.

In reply to a question as to the ef-
fect the French retirement from
Cilicia would be likely to have on the
Greek forces in Asia Minor, it was
stated that undoubtedly the French
retirement would release great num-
bers of Kemal troops that would
have to be taken into consideration.
Nevertheless it is felt that Greece has
ample forces to deal even with these
additional Kemal reinforcements. There
are 14 divisions of Greek troops
now being called to the colors com-
prised of men who have been under
Turkish and Bulgarian rule in eastern
Macedonia. These men, it was stated,
have not seen service with the Greek
Army and are now being trained with
the object of forming a useful reserve
of relieving troops in the field as
circumstances may prove necessary.

Discussing with another member of
the delegation the report that Eleu-
therios Venizelos has telegraphed to
King Constantine definitely refusing
to ever again enter Greek political life,
the representative of The Christian
Science Monitor was informed that
such a course on the part of Mr.
Venizelos was extremely unlikely.
There are three callings that can
never be abandoned," said the infor-
mant, "those of journalist, actor and
politician, and I don't think Mr.
Venizelos will prove any exception to
the rule."

A Disciplined Party
"This legislation," declared the Sen-
ator, "must be passed by a united
Republican party, which means a dis-
ciplined Republican party. This im-
plies that sectional and personal dif-
ferences must be buried for the welfare
of the country and the party."

Senator Penrose's statement with
regard to a united party on this ques-
tion of an emergency tariff was taken
to indicate that the leaders already
see the way to iron out the differ-
ences on fiscal and tariff matters
which have been apparent during the
last session of Congress.

The Pennsylvania Senator has
called a joint meeting of the House
Ways and Means Committee and the
Senate Finance Committee in the
House office building for 3 o'clock on
Monday. Treasury experts will be
asked to submit their views to the
joint session. Much importance is
attached to what A. W. Mellon, Sec-
retary of the Treasury, will have to
say with regard to tax revision in
particular. It is not expected that he
will be consulted on the tariff ques-
tion, as this is stated to be a matter of
party policy.

Aldrich-Payne Law as a Guide
Senator Penrose stated that the
Aldrich-Payne Tariff law would be
the "guide-post" of the Republican
tariff-makers, so far as duties are con-
cerned. The plan is to rush an emer-
gency tariff law through in the first
two weeks of the special session, to
get it on the statute book as soon as
possible, so that Congress can proceed
leisurely with the framing of a per-
manent tariff.

Proposals that the control of tariff
schedules be left to the Tariff Com-
mission were dismissed by Senator
Penrose with an impatient gesture.
"There is nothing to this control,"
he said. "It is unconstitutional and
outworn as a practical measure. Con-
gress cannot abdicate the powers of
taxation vested in it by the Constitu-
tion. It cannot delegate its powers.
The Tariff Commission is looked upon
by many as a panacea. It occasion-
ally may compile information that is
of current interest. But it has no real
power and cannot supplant Congress
in the framing of tariff measures."

COLOMBIAN TREATY ACTION GOES OVER

Senate Postpones Vote on Rati-
fication Until Special Session
—Contest Centers on Question
of Discussion Open to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—President Harding's special mes-
sage to the United States Senate urg-
ing the speedy ratification of the Col-
ombian Treaty failed of the desired
effect yesterday, when the Republi-
can leaders were practically compelled
to postpone action until the special
session of Congress is convened.

Opposition to immediate action on
the compact, which would give the
Republic of Colombia \$25,000,000 by
way of compensation for the taking
of the Panama Canal territory in 1903
by President Roosevelt, grew so strong
that Henry Cabot Lodge, majority
leader of the Senate, and chairman of
the Foreign Relations Committee, was
compelled to give up the effort to pass
the treaty before the Senate adjourns
tomorrow.

After a survey of the situation,
Senator Lodge offered a unanimous
consent agreement to take up the
treaty on the first day of the special
session of Congress, and for a vote to
be taken on it on the eighth legisla-
tive day. The consent agreement was
submitted for the approval of William
E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho,
who is leading the treaty fight, before
Mr. Lodge submitted it to the Senate.
The agreement was adopted and the
Senate adjourns tomorrow sine die
without carrying out the request of
President Harding for speedy action.

As seen yesterday, the crux of the
fight on the question of whether or
not the opponents of the treaty can
succeed in bringing it out into the
open and conducting the cam-
paign against it in open executive ses-
sions. This matter of open sessions
is deemed vital by both sides, the
irreconcilables believing that they are
practically certain to defeat the treaty
if they can get the Senate on record
in the open.

It was indicated yesterday that the
first move to be made when Mr. Lodge
calls up the treaty will be a proposal
to follow the open course adopted with
regard to the Treaty of Versailles. The
insurgents contend that, if the sup-
porters of the treaty are convinced
of the strength of their case, they have
nothing to fear from "pitiless pub-
licity." They hope that the Demo-
crats, who have nothing to lose from
open executive sessions of the Sen-
ate, will give the necessary majority
to overcome the policy of Mr. Lodge
to keep the sessions secret.

Yesterday's postponement was
greeted as a victory by the insurgents.
They now number 26, and they assert
that this is their minimum strength.
If they could get an open discussion,
they assert, their number would be
increased by many senators who are
willing to go on record in favor of the
treaty in secret, but who would vote
against it if the real facts were de-
bated in public.

Smyrna the Main Issue?
The issue between the Greeks and
the Turks has now been reduced to
comparatively narrow limits, namely,
the future of Smyrna. It is learned in
British official circles, and for the mo-
ment the eastern question has become
more a departmental matter for For-
eign Office experts than it has been
since the conference began. Neverthe-
less the matter is still evidently urgent
enough to merit the close attention of
the British and French Premiers.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide
Briand continued the work of bring-
ing the Turks and Greeks together on
Thursday, Mr. Lloyd George and Earl
Curzon meeting the Greeks at Down-
ing Street and Mr. Briand and Count
Sforza conferring with the Turks at
the Hyde Park Hotel.

Afterward the heads of the allied
delegations met together and compared
the results of their respective labors.
It is understood that the proposals put
to each of the contesting parties were
identical. Apparently certain propo-
sals in connection with the Sevres
treaty were put forward to the other
allied chiefs by the British Premier on
Wednesday night.

Modification of the military and
financial clauses of the treaty and limi-
tation of the Straits area subject to
military supervision of the Allies was
recommended. It was also proposed
that the clause in the treaty dealing
with the Smyrna district should be
modified in the direction of main-
taining Turkish sovereignty, but provid-
ing

SIR JOSEPH WARD SUBMITS A SCHEME FOR WORLD PEACE

New Zealand Statesman Says
Naval Combination of British
Empire and America Would
Be Greatest Peace Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is not always
realized how much England owes to
her overseas statesmen, who have
done so much to cement affection and
practical attachment between the
mother country and the great over-
seas dominions. Sir Joseph Ward fig-
ures prominently in this respect.

A New Zealand statesman with a re-
markable career, Prime Minister for
many years, and for a quarter of a
century a member of the New Zealand
Government, Sir Joseph Ward has at-
tracted marked attention by his grasp
of imperial affairs. He took a promi-
nent part in the famous Defense Con-
ference in 1909, and later made a dra-
matic offer on behalf of New Zealand
of a "dreadnaught" to the British
Government, and a second one if con-
sidered necessary; an act which im-
pressed the world. He did yeoman
service at imperial conferences, and
as a member of the Imperial War Cab-
inet rendered unique service to the
Empire.

Crowning Point of Career
His work at the Peace Conference
as a New Zealand delegate may per-
haps be regarded as the crowning
point in his brilliant career, and nu-
merous honors have been conferred
upon him by the King, including a
privy councillorship and a baronetcy.

The presence in England of this emi-
nent Empire statesman encouraged a
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor to ascertain whether he
would discuss Empire problems, more
particularly in relation to the protec-
tion of British interests in the Pacific
and the hope of a world peace.

The former Prime Minister gladly
consented to give his views upon some
aspects of these matters. "The great
war," he said, "has materially altered
the whole world, but unhappily, since
the armistice was signed up to now,
the great idea that millions of people
had hoped for, the lasting foundations
for a world-wide continuous peace,
has so far not been realized. One
"that have thought," he continued,
"that the result of such a calamitous
conflict of nations would have made
the rulers of every country only too
anxious to limit armaments, and have
an agreed understanding regarding
their respective naval powers, with
this object in view. The ideal, if it
could be achieved, would be general
disarmament to a limited number of
soldiers in all countries, and a reduc-
tion instead of an increase in the
building program for navies.

Sea Protection Necessary
"Neither disarmament nor a reduc-
tion in navy building," said Sir Joseph,
"could be general unless all the pow-
ers agreed to it, and as far as the
British Empire is concerned, we are
dependent for our future existence
very largely upon sea protection. In
my judgment all parts of the British
Empire should cooperate and concen-
trate with the mother land in any fu-
ture scheme or schemes for the con-
struction, maintenance and support of
the main British navy, and if other
countries cease to expand, then so
should the British Empire do likewise.
"I have always believed in an "Em-
pire Navy," controlled in time of war
by the British Admiralty. In times
of peace, sections of the navy could
be distributed afar. In such portions
of the British Empire as was consid-
ered desirable. At present, to have
local navies established in each
dominion alone means, inclusive of
the Royal Navy, five separate British
navies for the Empire. On the face
of it, it is, to say the least, incon-
gruous. At any rate," added Sir Jo-
seph emphatically, "there should be
an Empire Navy Board in London
with, in addition to those who rep-
resent the Admiralty here, a representa-
tive, or representatives, of each
dominion."

Speaking very seriously, after a
minute or two's consideration, Sir
Joseph Ward struck a warning note.
Needs of the Pacific
"The position of the Pacific," he
declared, "after the awful war, stands
out as one part of the world demand-
ing attention from the naval point
of view. So it did before the war,
but it was difficult to get many men
in authority to take any practical
interest or action. Remember that there
are 650,000,000 people facing the
Pacific. There are great powers
in the Pacific today, and it would be
a very dull intellect indeed that did
not look forward to the gradual
growth into powerful nations of all
the British overseas dominions in the
years to come.

"If it were possible," exclaimed the
Empire statesman, "for the British
Empire and the United States of
America to combine for naval pur-
poses, it would be a blessing to hu-
manity, because it would unquestion-
ably be the greatest factor in
maintaining the peace of the world.
Whether such a happy and powerful
event is within reach of accomplish-
ment in a reasonable period, is a
question that no man can answer.
It clearly depends on the common
sense of the great powers. Such a
combination, or alliance, if you like,
should prevent the building of rival

navies. Surely, after the appalling losses and the gravity of the financial position of the belligerent countries, it would be heralded as an inestimable blessing, and recognized as such by the whole world.

"Then there could be without doubt a limitation in naval construction. It is in no spirit of antagonism against Japan that I propound these views, but it is obvious, that so long as any one country goes in for a policy of great naval expansion, even though that country and ourselves are on terms of the best friendship, it is next to impossible for them, or ourselves either, to reduce their navies, or even to remain stationary.

Priceless Value of Peace

"The fact that the German Navy is at the bottom of the sea, and that under the terms of the Peace Treaty, Germany cannot be a disturbing factor, so far as navies are concerned, for a generation to come, affords a great opening for a common-sense understanding in the naval policy to be established by all countries possessing navies. They cannot fail to realize the priceless value of peace for the next century or two. Such a movement," Sir Joseph continued, "would give all the sea protection that each required without imposing further heavy financial burdens. Obviously, a large portion of the British Navy, which was for some years practically locked up in the North Sea—the right place for it—is now free, and could cruise afar—for example, in the Pacific. England today," exclaimed Sir Joseph, "has no enemies, so to speak, at the gate—on the sea. America, France, Italy and Japan are in a similar position, and it seems to me that it only requires the good will of the statesmen responsible for the naval policy of each great power to prevent any one power promoting a race for further ship construction. If such a mad policy is to go on, then I unhesitatingly affirm that the British world cannot flinch. If the pace is forced by any other powerful nation, this Empire cannot afford to be left behind.

"The practical experience gained during the late war by British naval officers, is such that their judgment now should not be discounted by any thinking person. They should submit their views without delay, both as to big ship building, destroyers, submarines, and all other branches of naval warfare, giving special attention to the situation of the navy. A definite naval policy could soon be shaped. I, personally, do not think we can do without powerful dreadnaughts. The fact of our mercantile marine requiring to have their long sea routes kept open and safe for them alone, calls for this; but what I want to know, and what the world wants to know, is the considered view of the naval officers, who for some years have been entrusted, and I really believe have succeeded, in the preservation of the civilized world. When we know their views, what policy they recommend, and the cost, the whole Empire should do its part to establish and maintain that policy upon a basis of practical usefulness.

Lord Jellicoe's Views

"In connection with the Pacific I should like to add," continued Sir Joseph, "that Admiral Lord Jellicoe, now Governor-General of New Zealand, has issued a most valuable report upon Pacific interests, from a New Zealand point of view, and, after all, that means a British Empire's point of view. From his great and unique experience his views and recommendations call for the most serious consideration."

"But, Sir Joseph, where does the League of Nations come in?" questioned the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I firmly believe in the League of Nations," the New Zealand statesman replied with enthusiasm. "It is an authoritative channel for the recognized consultation of all great powers, including enemy countries, when the League agrees to let them in, and they should all be in with as little delay as possible.

"The difficulty in connection with the greatest aim and object of the League of Nations, viz., the prevention of war, is that unless all the great powers are in it, they cannot consult and come to decisions on great issues, such as a limitation of armaments. Is it not a striking anomaly that on the one hand there is a League created to prevent war, and side by side some great powers, already inside the League, who can carry, and are carrying out wide expansion of navies and great shipbuilding programs that surely lead in the direction of bringing about sea wars in the future?"

In conclusion, Sir Joseph Ward said that although a firm believer in the League of Nations, and hopeful that its work would help to maintain the peace of the world and, if such a thing were possible, prevent wars in the future, he could not do other than recognize that the danger of its efforts must be minimized unless and until all the great powers are in it, and each of them prompted by a desire to make it as difficult as possible for wars to ensue, either on land or on sea. "What the world wants today, more than at any time in its history, is peace, universal peace, and not peace for a short period, but a lasting peace for centuries to come," Sir Joseph affirmed.

FARM LOAN BASIS FIXED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Under regulations approved yesterday by Secretary Wallace to govern \$2,000,000 loans to farmers in certain areas of the northwest for seed grain, advances to individual farmers are limited to \$200 and not more than \$2 an acre. The money will be available for purchasing wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed for planting, to be secured by chattel mortgages as a prior lien on the crop to be grown. All loans will be due November 1.

CRITICAL STATE OF POLITICS IN SPAIN

Disappearance of Mr. Dato Is Expected to Be Followed by End of Alternating Party System—New Election Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—The course of political and other events is naturally suspended by the assassination of Edward Dato, the Premier, and in the first moments of tranquil reflection, politicians and others feel they must be prepared for a difficult period immediately ahead. As clearly indicated, Count de Bugallal, Minister of the Interior, who took the chief part in organizing Mr. Dato's remarkable election campaign last December, and was his intimate friend, as well as his chief political associate, is acting as temporary chief of the government, but the possibility of his continuing as such with a Conservative Cabinet is generally agreed as out of the question. Count de Bugallal is probably the next best man in the Datoist Party for the premiership, but has not a strong political following, and could not hold the party together.

Ruptures and fusions are therefore considered inevitable, and the most pregnant speculation is rife as to the prospects of John de la Cierva, who most recently had shown a disposition to be conciliatory in some matters with the Datoists. Mr. de la Cierva, however, is not ready for any strong forward action alone at present, and the most general feeling is that, during the period of doubt and difficulty, while the parties are reshaping themselves, a monarchical coalition Cabinet under Anthony Maura, if the latter will accept, is the best, while, if terrorism shows signs of increase, a military premier may be set up, this course being frequently recommended.

One probable result of the disappearance of Mr. Dato seems to be the termination of the old alternating party system, and this must mean a complete recasting of the sections. There is already renewed talk of the possibilities of quick practical improvement of the much discussed coalition of sections of the Left, including Liberals, Democrats and Reformists, who, in the new circumstances, would make the strongest party.

Mr. Dato's Policy Discussed

Mr. Dato had lately been watching closely the debates in the Senate on the message of the crown at the opening of the new Cortes, in which the foreign policy was being discussed more frankly than for some years. There is much discussion now of Mr. Dato's policy during the war, some saying he favored the Allies, others pointing to his easy toleration of German offenses.

The truth, which is obvious to all who understand the situation, is that Mr. Dato, as in everything, was intensely Spanish, and not much of anything else, adopting every expedient to preserve isolated interests, while political skill and unscrupulousness made it appear at varying moments that he was on one side or on the other. His quiet determination in face of difficulties and his inviolable snarling of manner confused those who sought to fathom his intentions. His immediate policy was to introduce the much criticized Railway Tariff Bill into the Cortes, and this would have been the big thing of the next few weeks, but it seems that it must be suspended now.

Mr. Dato throughout was for severe measures of repression against Catalan and other terrorists, and was never for attempts at conciliation. Lately he has been putting the screw on, and this, with the apparent probability that the terrorist is becoming organized with connecting threads in different parts of Spain, and that there are links with French agents, makes it likely that the popular theory that the Syndicalists are associated with the tragedy is correct. No other section has evinced such direct and personal antagonism to Mr. Dato, as is indicated in the cool organization of this affair.

Authorities Take Precautions

Spanish authorities everywhere are now taking extreme precautions in view of the possibility of other outrages. A cordon is drawn round Madrid, and all foreigners entering and going out are closely questioned, and sometimes personally examined. All communications are also subject to a system of control. Reports from the provinces indicate that certain activities, especially in Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia and Seville, are increased, and special precautions are being taken. The government, at the least additional provocation, would probably take very strong measures. One result of the new situation, which seems probable, almost to a certainty, is that a new general election will become necessary, only the leadership of Mr. Dato justifying, even to the slightest extent, the new Cortes that was so recently elected.

POLISH PACT WITH AMERICAN COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday).—It is announced today that the Polish Government and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York have signed a contract which will procure financial aid to the country. The contract has three objects. It will permit the Polish Government to obtain funds. It will permit American banks to transfer credits, and it enables Poles residing in America to send money to Poland.

An official statement declares that the company becomes agent of the Po-

lish Government. It will act as intermediary between the American banks and Poland. Banks may sell Polish marks in the form of checks or mandates or cable credits. There have been difficulties of a serious character in the transference of money from country to country. These difficulties will no longer exist. It is stated that there is hope of great development of these financial relations between Poland and America.

The Trust Company is devoting large sums to set the plan on foot, while it is particularly insisted upon that the Polish Government has not made any concessions and is merely paying a small amount for services rendered. Preparations for instituting similar service in other countries are being made.

NEW PLAN FOR AID TO CENTRAL EUROPE

British Government Announces Measure for Easing Restrictions on Credits to Be Granted to the Small Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The export credits scheme was brought a step nearer fulfillment last night in the House of Commons, when Sir Robert Horne, replying to a motion to reduce the Board of Trade vote, announced the easing up of restrictions on the original scheme, which has hung fire. So far, applications to the amount of only £2,000,000 had been received and £400,000 had been actually advanced. The chief difficulty was apparently the inability of the foreign importer to provide the required security.

At the present time, the government advanced to any British merchant who wished to export to the Central European countries 100 per cent of all his cost, and his losses were guaranteed up to 80 per cent of that 100 per cent. Up to now, the importing country had to put down in the currency of that country sufficient to represent the whole of that 100 per cent. Where the scheme had met with ill-success had been in the amount of security required to be put down by the importer, and the government proposed to make a change in order to make it easier for him to carry through the transaction.

Insurance Companies Withdraw

In recent negotiations between the government, bankers and insurance managers, the insurance companies came to the conclusion that they could not support the plan and withdrew. The bankers decided, Sir Robert said, to give their support to the Ter Meulen plan, but, as this would take some time to get into operation, the government proposed to adopt a quicker method of developing their own scheme. Instead of advancing 100 per cent of the cost to the manufacturer or the exporting merchant, what they now proposed was to guarantee up to 85 per cent of the selling or invoice price of goods, the percentage depending on the present market value. This plan would enable the merchant to do his business through his banker in the ordinary way, which would greatly facilitate the transaction.

With regard to the amount of security to be put up by the importer, instead of requiring security to the full value or cost of the goods, only 50 per cent would be asked for. The other 50 per cent would be divided between the government and the exporter. It was also possible that an arrangement would be made with the banks. It is proposed to leave it open to any banker to do business on the understanding that the government would guarantee 70 per cent of the loss on any transaction carried through by the banker for an exporter in this country.

British Dominions Included

Sir Robert also proposed extending this export credits scheme to British dominions and not merely to derelict countries of Europe. The scheme did not deal with raw materials, for the moment they must confine it to manufactured articles.

Speaking of trade with Russia and the coming resumption of negotiations with Leonid Krassin, Sir Robert stated that Great Britain had been doing a more trade with Russia than any other country. Last year over £4,000,000 worth of trade was done with Russia. Altogether, before the war, British exports to Russia represented 3.45 per cent of the whole British export trade, while last year it represented 1 per cent. Even though a trade agreement is signed, there would not be any immediate resumption of a large volume of trade with Russia. In a Communist community each individual would only produce that which he himself required to consume, and therefore there would be no surplus to export to the rest of the world. Conduct of that character was already seen in active operation over all the great districts of Russia. No peasant would produce more than he required.

At a late hour the motion to reduce the vote was defeated, the government majority being 156.

WOMEN ARE QUALIFIED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, in a decision rendered at the request of Gov. Percival V. Baxter, declared that the Governor may appoint a woman as a justice of the peace, that the Constitution does not prevent the appointment by the Governor of women, qualified in every other respect than sex, to civil offices to which a male citizen might be lawfully appointed, and the Constitution does not prevent the election of women.

MR. PALMER'S BEER RULING ANALYZED

Need of Stricter Enforcement Law Is Urged—One View Is That Opinion Is of No Effect Without Sanction of Revenue Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Former Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer's ruling that beer may be prescribed in unlimited quantities as a medicine, shows plainly the need for supplemental corrective legislation, according to Rollin O. Everhart, editor of the American Issue, organ of the Anti-Saloon League.

"The glebe with which it is hailed by anti-prohibition newspapers is evidence of the extent which they think may be made of it for enlarging the sale of intoxicating liquors," said Mr. Everhart to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"There seems to be special pleasure in brewing circles because, under this ruling, they have opportunity for unlimited manufacture of strong beer, and every brewery may become a bulging storehouse of the sort of beer which the passage of the Volstead act was meant to prevent. This will add tremendous difficulties to the enforcement of the law, and will greatly multiply the infection centers of possible lawless liquor selling. It is at once apparent that, if the ruling is to stand, supplemental legislation to maintain the restrictions heretofore existing with respect to the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol will have to be passed at the earliest possible moment.

Former Ruling Effective

"Under the law, and the Internal Revenue Department regulations, existing previous to this ruling, any brewery which put out any beer of more than near-beer strength was subject to seizure, and several breweries have been seized on that account. The difficulty of making the case against any such brewery will be enhanced by the Attorney-General's ruling and by placing on the Department of Prohibition Enforcement the necessity for a more intensive oversight of all the breweries. This ruling cannot but put added burdens upon already undermanned department. The need, therefore, for thoroughly corrective supplemental legislation is apparent."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said that the ruling would give the unprincipled person the right to do what he wants to do, just as he has been doing anyway, and that it would be necessary to wait and see what came of it.

"No alcoholic liquors are listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and there are thousands of physicians who do not prescribe them," said Mrs. Boole. "We have a big campaign of education ahead of us to show the others a better way, if this ruling is to stand. A recent report by New York's commissioner of public welfare shows that a very small amount of alcoholic liquors were used in city institutions the past year. There is no cause for alarm in any opinion that does not mean that the temperance sentiment of the country is going down to this low level."

Opinion Not Binding

A more hopeful note was struck by Samuel B. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, who reminded this office that, after all, the former Attorney-General's ruling was merely an opinion. The new Attorney-General might think differently.

"At any rate," Mr. Wilson said, "Mr. Palmer's ruling will be inoperative unless the Department of Internal Revenue issues an order making it effective. Without such regulation on their part it becomes a dead letter. If that should stand, bootleggers throughout the country would have a good time, and the business of prescribing and selling beer would flourish."

Mr. Wilson felt that there was weakness in Section 7 of the Volstead act, otherwise such an opinion could scarcely have been formulated. Recently The Survey quoted Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute of this city, as saying that the true position of the man who demands beer with a "kick" in it is that he is really demanding the narcotic drug to which the kick is due. This, he said, is proved by the rejection of near-beer, which has no such feature. Dr. Fisk said that certain prominent brewers had been much grieved at his assertion that most people who drank beer did so because they desired its alcoholic effect. He asked if they do not seek alcohol in beer, why not drink near-beer contentedly, and why demand that alcohol, which they have never sought and never wanted, be restored?

Ruling Not Final

Present Attorney-General May Not Be Bound by Palmer Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Several matters of great interest to the public have transpired within the last few weeks which concern Harry M. Daugherty, the new Attorney-General, and the Department of Justice. These were: heirlooms of the administration that has expired. Prominent among these matters is the decision of A. Mitchell Palmer, Mr. Daugherty's predecessor, whereby the former ruled that the Internal Revenue Bureau and the prohibition commissioner were powerless to limit the number of licenses given for the man-

ufacture of liquor for medicinal purposes. The ruling was called to the attention of the new Attorney-General yesterday. He admitted the interest of the country in the matter, and the possible effect that the ruling might have on the enforcement power of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He said he intended to look carefully into the Palmer decision within a few days, and he would not hesitate to declare it null and void should he decide the ruling was not in accord with the law as it is written in the statute.

"I recognize the interest in the ruling," said the Attorney-General. "It is my intention to examine it as soon as I get round to it. It may be the custom for one Attorney-General to let the decision of his predecessor stand until the courts have tested it, but I am not concerned with what the custom is. If I should find the ruling inconsistent with the terms of the law, I should not hesitate to have it canceled. I mean no disrespect at all to my predecessor."

Beer Ruling Interpreted

Brewed Beverages Declared Not Within Scope of Medical Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director of this state, made it clear the Palmer beer ruling did not mean the return to beach traffic in beer by the saloon. He said that the language of the prohibition act puts the restriction on the prescription of "spirituous liquors" for medicinal purposes at one pint a person for a period of 10 days, and beer is not spirituous liquor, but the result of brewing.

As for the limitation imposed upon physicians as to the number of prescriptions they might write in practice, and which Mr. Palmer contends is in violation of the intent of Congress, Mr. O'Connor declared this was brought about by some unscrupulous physicians, "who sought to succeed the saloon as distributors of liquor."

In one instance, Mr. O'Connor said, records of the department show a physician who wrote 7000 prescriptions for liquor, none for less than a pint, within a few weeks. Physicians generally were careful in the writing of prescriptions, but a very small percentage evidently saw an opportunity for profit. Mr. O'Connor expressed the opinion that Mr. Palmer's ruling was not of such sweeping effect as at first appeared, as the laws in 35 states prohibit physicians writing liquor prescriptions.

State to Enforce Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Enforcement of the Volstead act is to be carried on in Illinois without regard to the opinion expressed by former Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer that the manufacture and sale of beer for medicinal purposes may be permitted under the law. It is asserted by prohibition leaders that the opinion of Mr. Palmer can be of no effect until ratified by Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty. "The Palmer opinion has not been sent out to the prohibition enforcement agents, and I do not believe that it ever will be," said E. J. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty is the present head of the federal department, and any interpretation of the Volstead act is up to him. The use of beer for medicinal purposes is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Volstead act, and I do not believe that a ruling permitting it could stand for long. It is illegal to manufacture or sell beer for medicinal or for any other purposes, and it is the duty of the officers of the law in Illinois to enforce the law."

Ralph W. Stone, prohibition director for Illinois, said: "The lid on beer has not been tilted in Illinois, and it will not be until Prohibition Commissioner Kramer specifically orders the tilting. Physicians have no right to issue prescriptions for wine or beer."

Liquor Shortage Found

TRENTON, New Jersey.—A shortage of 187,000 gallons of liquor, worth at bootleg prices, more than \$5,000,000, has been discovered in the government bonded warehouses in Newark. Assistant United States Attorney Arrow-smith announced yesterday. Edmond J. Lebreque of Newark, custodian of the warehouse, has been indicted.

INAUGURATION COST, \$1500

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding's inauguration cost just \$1500. The \$50,000 appropriation made by Congress, according to Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol buildings and grounds. The money went into guard rails and other safety devices, he said yesterday, the inaugural stand where the actual ceremony took place having been built by the telephone company which installed amplifiers.

SMITH-TOWNER BILL INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island.—At the closing session of the annual conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution a resolution endorsing the Smith-Towner educational bill was unanimously passed and it was voted that the members of Congress from Rhode Island be so notified.

Free Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. That you may test the value of BURPEE QUALITY SEEDS we will, during this month, supply free a large trial packet of Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Beans. With the Beans we will send a Burpee Booklet about the best seeds that grow, both absolutely free. All we ask is that you send us a two-cent stamp to pay the postage. Write for yours today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Seed Growers Philadelphia

PANAMA BLAMES THE COSTA RICANS

Note to United States Reporting Halt in Hostilities Says This Does Not Imply Recognition of the White Boundary Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department made public yesterday the text of the note sent by the Republic of Panama in answer to the request made by the United States Government that the troops of both Panama and Costa Rica be withdrawn within designated lines and a halt called in hostilities between the two countries.

The answer of Panama, handed to the American Minister on March 8, declares that the troops have been withdrawn from Coto, but specifically declares that the action in compliance with the request of the United States does not imply "recognition of the White award," which the United States is striving to have accepted as the basis of an agreement for a peaceful settlement.

While the Panama note is somewhat recalcitrant in tone and seeks to put the entire burden for friction on Costa Rica, the view of the State Department is that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and that a peaceful settlement is in sight.

Text of Panama's Note

The text of the note follows: "My government authorizes me to state to Your Excellency that it has given instructions already to our military forces that they retire from Coto; but that our civil and police authorities will remain there as before the Costa Rican aggression of the 21st of last month; and that this act of Panama, inspired in the desire of putting an end to the armed conflict which has been imposed upon it against its will, should not be interpreted in any case as an implied recognition of the White award, which the executive power, the legislative assembly and the public opinion of Panama have jointly refused to accept since 1914, the year in which it was rendered."

"I do not wish to close, Mr. Minister, without having Your Excellency take note that the Republic of Panama was enjoying the benefits of internal and external peace, applying itself to work to the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and in friendly relations with all the peoples of the earth when suddenly, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, fell the unexpected and unjustified attack upon it by the government of Costa Rica. Whatever may be the result of the mediation imposed by the government of the United States in the armed conflict, which to our grief Costa Rica has imposed upon us, Panama reserves the right of establishing and of making effective, in the course of the negotiations, the responsibilities which Costa Rica has incurred by reason of its unqualifiable attack, and of demanding the obligation of indemnifying us for the damage caused and for the expenditures of the armed expedition which, by its fault, we have seen the necessity of equipping and organizing."

Diplomatic Exchanges

Diplomatic exchanges between Panama and Costa Rica looking to a final adjustment of the boundary dispute will probably begin in the near future. These will take the form both of conversation and an exchange of notes. It is understood with the United States using its good offices as an arbitrator to bring about a definite settlement of this long standing controversy.

Officials declined to comment on the counter proposal which President Porras of Panama is reported to have made, which would provide for the submission of this dispute to a commission composed of representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile or to some other disinterested body. The proposal that the matter be referred

to the League of Nations is not given serious consideration here in view of the position of the United States in relation to that body and the possible complications that it might involve in connection with the Monroe Doctrine.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR ARMENIANS

Major-General Wood Urges a More Liberal Response by Americans—Need Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Major-General Leonard Wood, chairman of a Near East relief committee making a special appeal for funds to aid the Armenians, issues this statement:

"There are today between two-and-a-half and three million Armenians, homeless, half naked and starving, scattered throughout the Near East, the remnants of the oldest Christian nation in the world, whom war has utterly impoverished and driven to despair. They appeal to us to save them. We have food. We have money. We can do the job. It is our clear duty to save these, lest they perish."

"We have felt little of the war. But these few people loyalty to the ideal they fought for in common with us has meant the annihilation of 1,000,000 men, women and children. We have found peace. But with them the war has never ceased, and today it is more cruel and more ruthless than it has ever been. We fought for security of the world, we have not won until security has been assured these faithful people who were our allies in the struggle, and who have found destitution and hunger and death where we have found tranquility and plenty and contentment."

"There is no need in the world anywhere like this need of the Armenians. It is absolute, abject misery from which there is no escape save through our help. There are 110,000 little children in that devastated land who have been the wards of the American people, through the Near East Relief, for the past three years. If our aid is withdrawn these children starve. We have begun the work of saving them. We must carry it through."

"The appeal of the Near East Relief at this season is for a sacrifice to save these children, to save this martyred Christian people. That each man, woman and child in the United States give of his plenty that these needy ones may live. What we waste, would do it. But if in the spirit of Easter, we sacrifice something for the sake of those who have suffered so much, a whole nation will be reborn through us."

RAILROAD INQUIRY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts.—Investigation of the financial condition of the New England railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission is asked by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, which has voted unanimously to oppose the request for authority to increase freight and passenger rates 10 per cent.

A Great Recipe From "The Green Gabled Farm"

—By Mrs. Knox.

ONE learns of the most unusual recipes in the most out of the way places. Recently, I lunched at a little green gabled farm house in an apple orchard where I enjoyed a most unusual apple dessert in which I recognized at once Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Of course, woman-like, I asked for the recipe, which is Knox Apple Charlotte, and am here passing it on to you.

Knox Apple Charlotte

1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup apple juice and pulp
Whites of three eggs
Lady fingers or stale cake

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, and when dissolved add lemon juice, strain, cool slightly and add apple juice and pulp. When mixture begins to stiffen beat (using a wire whisk) until light; add whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, and beat thoroughly. Turn into mold lined with lady fingers or stale cake. One pint whipped cream may be used in place of whites of eggs.

An Unusual Collection of Recipes—Free

Unusual recipes from all parts of the country are to be found in my recipe booklets "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." They will help you in planning unusual meals for your family. Write to me for them enclosing 4c in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox,
KNOX GELATINE
800 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine—think of KNOX

CANNOT BURN OR EXPLODE

Don't Travel Without it. Cleans Wearing Apparel.

20c, 50c, 60c & \$1.00 Bottles. All Druggists



Herb Dawn

He was wearing leather chaps and a sombrero, there was a knotted bandanna about his neck, and his face was tanned to a desert brown. Before him a white cow-pony waited patiently with drooping head for the arrival of the mail.

Presently it rolled up in a hand-cane, and his silver spurs clinked on the pavement as he strode over to examine it. Possibly you will arise to protest that mail in New Mexico does not roll up in hand-canes. But this was not New Mexico, it was New Hampshire.

I dismissed the probability of a traveling circus, scouted the idea of movies, and at last consulted the village storekeeper.

"Him? Why, that's Herb Dawn, the police!"

It was beautifully conclusive. In this mountain-shadowed village one was neither patrolman nor officer, sergeant nor captain. One was the police! As a matter of fact, this was entirely logical. Mr. Dawn was not the cook, the cap'n, the mate, the bosun, the midshipman and the crew of the captain's gig, but he was chief, deputy commissioner, roundsman, and patrol wagon driver. He represented all the police there was, and performed all their duties. Apparently one of these duties was to supervise the safe conduct of the mail.

He was a most affable personage, and we chatted pleasantly as the heat of midsummer beat down upon the irregularly laid brick pavement of the Boston Store. Canally, we at first regarded the weather, and the next topic in order should have been politics. Startlingly we digressed, and Mr. Dawn proceeded to unbutton himself to me as being a shade more sympathetic than the everyday world.

"Police? Of course he was the police!" He considered himself ample and sufficient to police a dozen such towns, he said, as his blue eyes sought the horizon, and the cow-pony snuffed the air. He should have been snuffed. Panhandle, Jornada, the San Andreyas, all became words of romance in his mouth. Milling cattle were driven up to the shipping pens at Engle, cowmen galloped through Magdalena, six-gun-blazed down Garfield way! Cook, top-hat, night horse wrangler, straw hat, and his epitaph, and it swept from him to Old Mexico and back. Brand names fell from his lips like jewels, horses pitched, mavericks were roped in a cloud of dust, outlaws run down, as he talked in his crisp, even monotone.

New England? Not for him! Give him the purple sage, and the flaring peaks of the Black Range, give him Luna and the Malpais, the shifting wastes of the Malibu, the pleasant



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
He heard the call of the trail

lights of El Paso! Dona Ana County was good enough for him. Home? Well, he reckoned this was his home. Born here, came back to visit, and here he was—potentially! It was pleasant in the sleepy little town, he liked the "folks." Still—

His eyes sought the horizon again where the green hills haunted against the blue sky. To the inhabitants they were mountains, to the former cowboy they were hummocks. He "reckoned he'd be movin'." It "struck him queer" sometimes. He would track a "Gene Rhodes story in a magazine, and want to ride with Charley See and Johnny Dine, merrily clattering through Hilleboro; he would see a photograph of a round-up, and the wanderlust would be upon him. "Soft boy—nice town—good bed—fine grub—but—"

There was something missing. He didn't like fences. Barbed wire a dozen miles away was too near for his fancy. He wanted to see the scarlet pipes of The Organs again, he wanted to wave his hat at Magdalena round-up, and ram his feet in the stirrups as the outlaw pitched and the crowd yelled, "Hide 'im, cowboy!" He missed the breezy friendliness of the west, the smell of saddle leather, and the call of the trail. He wanted the cow-boys, Laramie, Socorro, Hermosa, Rincon, and Golden, and the plains of St. Augustine were calling him. He wanted to sit tailor-wise on his saddle, and watch the silver dollar that in the western moon came up through Moonlight Pass; he wanted cattle, and

horses and cowmen. The very dust intrigued him. He hadn't seen a water hole for months. He'd rather be a sheep-herder than stay here, and all the world knows in what regard gentlemen who tend the "woolies" are held by the cowboy fraternity. Water near him! Sure there was a lake here, but he'd rather see the big dam at Elephant Butte, and look down from the side of his boat to see cabins and trees below the quiet waters of the great reservoir, where they had been left when the reclamation project was completed and the waters let in upon them. Then there was the Rio Grande.

Out there the horses would be fretting in the corral, the redheaded cook would be placidly sleeping at the entrance to the bunk-house, there would be range riding for some, day herding for others, perhaps some would be sent out after "bosque" cattle, those wild outlaws that are the despair of foremen and ranch-owners the world over. Then there would be "chuck" chuck being grub, and the sun would go down over a thousand miles of cattle range.

Here disgruntled he drew my attention to a white notice tacked crookedly on a green telegraph pole.

"Persons riding bicycles on the sidewalk will be prosecuted!" By order of Herbert Dawn, Police.

A month later, the same mail, the same corner, the same sun were all evident, but the policeman-cowboy no longer leaned against the supporting brick of the Boston Store. It was the postmaster who enlightened me.

"Herb? No, he ain't police no more. His address, why, lemme see. Green River, Wyoming!"

LORD ROBERT CECIL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no more interesting figure in British politics today than that of Lord Robert Cecil, none to which those who refuse to regard politics as a mere game but as a worthy instrument for the uplifting of mankind turn with more abounding hope.

Friends and foes alike have never doubted the courage, the sincerity, the high moral enthusiasm of this talented son of one British Prime Minister and the cousin of another, and the latest step which he has taken gives them additional reason for the faith that is in them. Born, and bred a Conservative, and resolved as he says to remain a Conservative as he understands that political creed, Lord Robert Cecil has resolved to resume his complete freedom of action. He is drawn to this course by moral forces that he is unable to resist.

"I was brought up a Conservative," he said in a recent speech. "We stood for resistance to revolution; I still stand for that. We stood for a belief in freedom, and my belief in freedom is stronger now than ever it was. We stood for justice, courage, and consistency in foreign politics; those are the principles by which I stand."

He says he will support the government if they act on these lines, but the mere fact that he has recited the litany of his faith in this fashion is proof presumptive that he does not believe the government are willing to do so. In a later part of the speech from which we have quoted he told an elector among his audience that "it is a matter of very serious consideration whether I ought to go on sitting exactly where I am sitting at the present time."

So it is, and one who has watched Lord Robert's political development for many years can feel almost certain that the opening of the new session in the British Parliament would find him on the front opposition bench, amid such company as that of Mr. Asquith, the leader of the Independent Liberals, General Seely, a seceder from the Coalition, Mr. Adamson, the Labor leader, and others who have refused to bow the knee to the political Baal.

Lord Robert Cecil served his father as private secretary when the latter was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary; he was called to the bar in 1887, and "took call" 12 years later. His career as a lawyer would have ended in a judgeship, at least, but politics drew him aside, and he became member for East Marylebone in 1905. Although a Unionist, and the Unionist Party was committed to tariff reform, he would have none of it. Calling himself a free trader, he scorned imperial preference if it were to be bought at the price of the food of the people. East Marylebone proved to be uncomfortable, and he contested Blackburn and Wisbech in turn, to be defeated in both. But the man who in the short time in Parliament had sought to abolish some part of its medieval obstructive etiquette, and had met Labor halfway by declaring for a profit-sharing scheme between employers and employed, was asked to come back by 26 tariff reformers, who wrote that it was of the highest importance that the House of Commons should no longer be deprived of "the great courage, the tireless resource, and the remarkable debating talents" which won for him so brilliant a reputation within so short a period. He came back, as representative for Hitchin, a year before the war began.

He was one of the sternest critics of the Marconi gamble, by which certain British ministers were able to acquire wealth through inside knowledge acquired as ministers of the government intentions regarding wireless telegraphy. During the war he rendered splendid service as Minister of Blockade and Assistant Secretary, but he fell foul of Mr. Lloyd George on a point of conscience regarding the disestablishment of the church in Wales. He went to Paris for the Peace Conference, as the principal spokesman of the League of Nations, and was one of the very few men who substantially enhanced his reputation there. He

dominated the economic council by his sheer ability. When Mr. Asquith was fighting the Paisley election, amid a storm of obloquy and abuse, it was Lord Robert Cecil who wrote hoping for his success.

"You are needed in the House of Commons," he said, "both as the most representative man of a large body of opinion, and also for your immense knowledge and experience, particularly in foreign affairs. International problems are increasingly menacing and complicated, and require for their solution the best brains we have both in the government and in the opposition."

The chief points on which Lord Robert Cecil has fallen foul of the present government are Ireland, the League of Nations, and the fact that the government is a "fortuitous confluence of atoms" instead of a band of political brothers intent only on the good of their country. Time and again he has risen from his seat on the second bench behind that on which ministers sit, and like Savonarola, has poured out the vitals of his wrath and scorn on men who, he says, have sanctioned the criminal lawlessness of the supposed forces of the law in Ireland, and who, paying lip service to the League of Nations, are, he believes, pursuing a course like that which landed the world in war. Never a phrasemaker like his father, the master of "flouts, and gibes, and jeers," Lord Robert is a powerful and lucid speaker, whose moral enthusiasm for humanity rises high above the ordinary conception of politics. To him politics is a second religion.

And this is the personality making for righteousness in a political world of sham and make-believes, who is "crossing the floor" of the house, followed by a brother hardly less brilliant, certainly as independent. Gladstone, once the "rising hope of the stern unbending Tories," also crossed the floor, to become the greatest Liberal leader known to history. May it be that history will repeat itself, and that when the now shattered Liberal Party rises to power again it will be led by the "Independent Conservative" who has boldly declared his resistance to revolution, his belief in freedom, and his love of justice, courage, and consistency in foreign policy, and is ready to abandon his former colleagues because they have fallen from these high ideals.

IN SECOND-HAND BOOKS ONLY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Who, except the one who has fallen a happy victim, can describe the delights of the stalls of Farringdon Road or turning over the contents of the shops along Charing Cross Road, paying flying visits to the Lower Marsh in Lambeth, the market at Aldgate, with occasional excursions to the old curio shop in Park End Street, Oxford, and then down into the crypt in the Turl, with less frequent excursions to Glasgow, where one may nearly always expect to find a bargain on Jamaica bridge on a Saturday morning. The man that does not rub shoulders with the customers of Bickers, Bumpus, or Stoneham, for the number of men and women affected with Primusmanusitis is small in comparison with the other victims. The man who goes in for "reminiscences" is regarded with disdain. Up to the present, though let the words be written in hesitation, lest before the ink is dry they must be erased, second-hand book buying is a field which has only very occasionally been trodden by women.

"Let there be a good supply of books, and a yearly store of provisions," wrote Horace. The book-buyer will see to it that the first part of that precept is honored, but he will care less about the second part. If the sum of money in his pocket is not sufficient to buy the book that he wants and the meal that he needs, the problem as to which way the money shall be spent is not settled by the spinning of a coin. In fact, there is no problem at all, for he simply buys the book and forgets all about the meal. He is quite ready and willing to adopt the motto offered by Sydney Smith to the promoters of the Edinburgh Review and "cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal."

There is a positive delight in purchasing for a few shillings Malcolm's "History of Persia" in two folios. The day is a hot one and the volumes are heavy, but you can almost hug the books, big as they are, in glee and delight, and are prepared to fight with Callimachus that "great book is a great evil." The delight is increased when, on reaching home, a letter from a book-dealer awaits you offering the same two volumes for which a long and persistent search has been made "for the low price of three guineas." In this way sets from commencement almost to date have been made up of the Nineteenth Century, the Fortnightly Review, the Contemporary Review and other well-known "heavy" periodicals. Even a long run of the Annual Register—the first hundred volumes—came into the clutches of the writer at a penny a volume.

"A house full of books and a garden of flowers" was the recommendation of Andrew Lang, but the book-lover regards the two expressions as synonymous and agrees with Sydney Smith that there is no furniture so charming as books.

Some glimpses of domestic life may be gathered from the notes left in books. A scrap of paper found between the pages of a well-known historical work would seem to indicate that the owner was inclined to be careless of his personal appearance. The note ran: "My Capon was here 9:30 this morning and will have us to go to dinner tomorrow, so you must go and have your hair cut. Have lunch first. Shall not be long. 7 o'clock now."

One of my earliest finds was a first edition of Grace Aguilar's "Women

of Israel," not, in itself, a rare thing, but on the blank pages preceding the title, was the following presentation note in the handwriting of the author with her initials appended. The book was on the penny stall.

"Mrs. Herbert Brown, with affectionate esteem and warm regards of the author, 25 August 1845. What two differing paths we press Onwards to Heaven's immortal goal, While the same book our toll may bless And upward guide each thrilling soul. Oh, many a kindred thought must lie Hid in each spirit's secret cell, That to the same touch will reply With the same feelings, silent swell."

Then, in this book, oh, may some thought Breathe o'er thy heart its voiceless power, From the same fountain we have sought In life's sunlit or cloud dim'd hour. Errors there must be; yet, oh, yet Judge them not harshly, gentle friend! Still, over one Truth our hearts are met. Still on one Hope our prayers ascend. To the same God our love is given. To the same rock we humbly cling. Seeking on earth to reach His Heaven On the same Spirit's changeless wing."

He will forgive the erring thought In me, or thee, if based on love; Oh, with what bliss the faith is fraught; There are no differing creeds above. G. A.

It is related of a certain clergyman that he discovered one Saturday morning a second-hand bookshop hitherto unknown to him. The shop was kept by a Jew, who, strict in his adherence to his faith, did not open his shop on Saturdays, and so the clergyman made an appointment to call and inspect his stock on the Sunday morning on his way to church. He found there treasures in great number, and became so absorbed in his investigations that all



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The delights of the open stalls

thought of time faded away, until he was aroused by the Jew being called to his midday meal. He hurried away to the church to find that the congregation had dispersed, the vestry having sought for him in vain and, at last, in dismay given up the search.

BRITISH MOTHS IN FEBRUARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Going through the woods with a lantern on any crisp, quiet February night, one may be almost startled by the apparition of something that at first looks to be just a vividly bright leaf darting and twirling about in the golden lamp-glow overhead. But the object is soon seen to be alive. It circles about: rises and falls: keeps up an incessant fluttering motion. And now, in a bold sweep close to the light you carry, you see it is a moth, of considerable size and of a tawny color; even in the dim light you note its ruddy warmth of hue.

Moths in winter-time are by no means so rare as is popularly supposed, and in the country you can always come upon them, if you frequent the solitary woodland ways. This one, if the brief glance you get of him can be trusted, is probably a Swordgrass, one of the largest and handsomest of the British moths that, even in the dim light you note its ruddy warmth of hue.

But there are half a dozen different kinds that you can reasonably expect to come upon at this season. One, the Brindled Beauty, will be known at once by the striated pallor of its wings, and it belongs to that class of mysterious creatures, of whom the male alone possesses the means of flight. The female Brindled Beauty is a little dark wingless object that hides in the crevices of the bark of trees, and is there sought by her soaring mate.

Another, and just as interesting, of these winter-flying moths is the Eggar, and of this species both male and female can now be met with on the wing—small purplish-brown creatures with conspicuous pale spots on the upper wings. Though perhaps not one chance wayfarer in 500 has ever noticed the Eggar moth in flight, probably the other 499 have all remarked and wondered at the extraordinary caterpillar-nurseries that the Eggar constructs in the hedgerows. Later on in the spring we shall all stop to marvel at these—some of dense, gray web dotting the wayside here and there, and full of minute ruddy-brown, furry caterpillars visible to every passing bird, yet unassailable, or at least difficult to reach, through their tough, protecting cover.

BLAMING ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In an otherwise particularly sound and illuminating article on the Flume fiasco in a world famous newspaper, "I (D'Annunzio)" has once more proved that the artistic temperament is inconsistent with that of a statesman. My feet came off the table with a bang, leaving one slipper behind, and I groaned. At it again! The artistic temperament, the real one, was something I held rather sacred and believed that the world had got to try to understand instead of laugh at.

I read the sentence again, hoping for hidden satire, but the word grew more distinct and unqualified with each reading, until I came to the conclusion that the writer meant what he said and that it was my plain duty to give my reasons for the contradiction that was in me.

There is an old Punch story of a young cavalry subaltern being given a viva voce examination by a very peppy colonel. "Now, sir, what is the use of cavalry in modern warfare?" The subaltern, entirely nonplussed, gazes at the ceiling and the floor; then an idea comes to him and he replies with an assumption of ease. "Well, I'm not sure, but I suppose it is to give tone to what would otherwise be a mere vulgar brawl."

In his heart of heart this is probably what the enthusiastic young artist toward the world he lives in—to give tone to what would otherwise be mere vulgar commerce; if he doesn't go as far as that he at least thinks enough of it to devote his life to some branch of it, whether it be music, painting or sculpture, and the world has treated him and his kind seriously enough to look upon their productions as one of its chief blessings.

The Flaw in the Logic

An artist is forced to devote a very large part of his time and energies to studying things which, it can be argued fluently enough, are altogether outside the ordinary things of daily life, such as commerce, politics or the professions, and for that reason, says the man in the street, he cannot be expected to know anything about the affairs of the world and should not poke his nose into them on any account. This is evidently what the article writer thought. No one will deny the premises: the artist is largely concerned with art and art is different from commerce. What cannot or will not be seen is that the qualities required by the statesman may conceivably be produced by the study of art as well as the study of law or business.

For instance, there is no devotion nor sacrifice greater than that of the artist to his art; he is not spurred on by certainty of financial return; his return is distinctly problematical, and, generally speaking, he lives on hope and works mostly for love.

The technical side of his art is quite as exacting as the study of any profession or business and it has to continue until he is able to draw or play or write anything that his genius demands without technical let or manipulative hindrance. Then art is far less accidental than commerce, although this may sound even more heretical than the last sentence. It is based upon accurate understanding of color, design, time or tone or whatever it is applied to. No happy accident will write you a great opera, or paint you a great picture, while any one of a thousand chances will give you a million and a seat in the council of a nation, which is half way to a statesman.

We hear a vast amount about the inconsistencies of artists outside their art as well as in it, but we hear, even if we aren't so ready to believe, much the same things about popular statesmen. Such lapses are no more proof of the artistic temperament than they are necessary adjuncts of statesmanship.

The artistic temperament is continually counterfeited by emotionalism, but not more flagrantly than statesmanship is by political expediency.

Order in Art

Every one who will admit anything, will admit that art stands for law and order, design, accuracy and honesty, and statesmanship should presumably be built on much the same foundations, and it would be a bold man—as bold as the writer of the offending sentence—who would claim that the temple of statesmanship, or business for that matter, has been built altogether more magnificently and ideally than that of art. D'Annunzio is, or was, undoubtedly an artist—a Latin

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AWAKING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On their stalks of rose and white Primroses like stars of light Cluster for the eye's delight. Violets show their lovely hue Through the clinging drops of dew Opening chalice of blue. Where their spiralled patterns twist Cobwebs glisten, color-kissed. Willow buds of silver down Bursting from their cups of brown Flad, each one, a golden crown.

Robed and conscious of their worth All the little things of earth Spring to universal birth.

A Night in the Woods

Free at last from the duties and restrictions of the office, I struck out for the vast silent places of nature, past farmhouse after farmhouse, over the bridge at the creek, toiling slowly up a hill, then a swift descent, rounding a curve and on and on, until the slinking sun set the western heavens aflame, and on and on until those same bright colors faded and disappeared and pale stars began to show in the vast blue firmament above. Scarce had the great golden disk of the sun gone out of sight before the moon peeped a blushing face over the eastern horizon. Softly its silver light spread over the landscape, gleaming on the tranquil pools and lakes, sparkling on the dancing brooks, mellowing the harsher tones and beautifying all.

In the heart of a pine grove, far from human habitation, I stopped for the night and, perched precariously on a log over a nearby stream, I performed my evening ablutions. While I was cooking supper over the campfire a chorus of frogs and tree toads piped shrilly from a nearby swamp, whippoorwills cried plaintively, and a far-off fox barked now and then; the quavering cry of a screech owl trembled athwart the night and was lost in the vastness of space. After building a bed of pine needles and throwing my blanket over it I was lulled to sleep by the silent music of the uncounted stars that blazed in the clear sky overhead.

I awoke in that breathless hush that precedes the first hint of the dawn, when all the little things are awake and listening but have not yet quickened into movement; when the night has grown no whit less dark and yet one feels the nearness of the approaching day. The paling of the eastern sky was heralded by the loud, clear whistle of the cardinal, a quail yodeled musically in a distant field, jays called to one another and then, as the darkness faded into the first gray light of dawn, all the minstrels of the wild burst into a psalm of gladness with which they ushered in the sunrise.

Colored Beads and a Soldier

Beads, which have been used for decoration and barter for centuries, are sold more than ever today. Beautiful examples have been found in Egyptian excavations. And at the present time they are a medium of exchange with barbaric nations.

In the process of manufacturing modern glass beads, the glass is blown into a bulb, and drawn out into long tubes. The beads are then pinched or cut off, and heated in cylinders which rotate. To prevent the sticking together of the beads, sand and ashes are put into the cylinders.

Recently in a large store I saw probably 1200 vials of assorted colored beads put up and displayed much as a perfumer would his violets and heliotropes.

A young soldier standing near me took from his pocket an exquisitely patterned beaded belt of various colors. After running his eyes over the different colored beads displayed upon the counter, he quickly made his selections and the colors matched. The precision with which he picked out the exact shades leads one to believe that hereafter the son will do mother's color matching instead of the daughter's.

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Kipperd, large oval can, 13¢; 2 for 25¢.
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RAISINS In strips, 1 lb. a lb. sliced, 22¢ a lb. at store. Baked, 22¢ a lb. at store.
PORK AND BEANS (commercial), 10 oz. cans 8¢; 2 for 15¢; 48 cans \$3.50 a case.

CUT BREAD No. 2 can, 9¢; 3 for 25¢.
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COCONUTS 1 lb. 3 lbs. for 25¢.
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EKLORN KRAFT CHEESE, full cream, per one lb. cut at stores only, 25¢ (usual price, 30¢); 7-lb. tin, \$1.75; per case, 12 tins, \$20.00.
All in time, Pineapple, 2 lbs. 35¢; 4 lbs. 50¢; 8 lbs. 75¢.
FRESH JAMS Assorted Jam, 1 1/2 lbs. 25¢.
Assorted Australian Jam, 1 lb. 25¢; 3 for 80¢.
GRAPEFRUIT (commercial), 3 1/2 oz. jar 13¢.
NARMLADE Two for 25¢; 7 lb. can 98¢.

APPLE BUTTER, 1 lb. 6 oz. can 15¢.
PRICOTS 1 lb. 15 oz. can 18¢; 3 for 50¢.
TABLE PEACHES, 1 lb. 14 oz. can 22¢; extra heavy syrup 25¢.
BARTLETT PEARS, per can 35¢; 1 for \$1.00.
HONEY 5-lb. tin, \$1.20.
UNCLE JOHN'S MAPLE AND CANE SYRUP, 1/2-gal. can, \$1.05.
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GROWING REGARD FOR LAW FORECAST

Attorney-General of United States Sees No Need of Adding to Machinery of Courts—Holds Conference on Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Outlining some of the general policies that he is likely to pursue, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, indicated yesterday that the four years ahead of the Harding Administration would see the gradual passing away of the wave of lawlessness and vandalism which characterized the years when the country was swaying in the backwash of the great war.

At his first conference with the representatives of the press, the Attorney-General outlined in a general way some of the leading concepts he entertains as to the duties and functions of the Department of Justice. While stressing the fact that the laws must at all times be enforced, the Attorney-General declared his belief that it was possible to have much less litigation on the part of the government without weakening in any way the strength of the law-enforcing arm of the Administration.

The Attorney-General is now surveying the situation in his department. It will be impossible for him to organize it with the speed that is possible in other departments of the government, for the reason that the assistant attorneys now in charge of big cases for the government must be given time to complete them, so as to entail no unnecessary work or expense.

Court Machinery Sufficient
The Attorney-General was questioned with regard to one of the policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, his predecessor, for the creation of more judges and special courts to try cases arising under the prohibition amendment and the Volstead enforcement code. He was also reminded that the Internal Revenue Bureau had made representations to the same effect. Mr. Daugherty gave the distinct impression that his personal belief is that such special machinery is not necessary.

"I am not familiar enough with the situation to say off-hand what should be done," he said, "but I distinctly believe there is no occasion for such extra machinery. In fact, it is my view that the forces can be directed so that litigation can be minimized without affecting the efficiency of law administration. I shall be very glad to hear what Mr. Kramer (Prohibition Commissioner) has to say with regard to the matter. In the meantime, I am frank to say that I do not look favorably on increasing the number of judges or the number of courts to deal with special cases."

Deportation Conference
It developed at the conference with the Attorney-General that he has taken up with the Department of Labor the question of pending deportations. Beyond stating that he has discussed the questions in general with the officials of the Labor Department, Mr. Daugherty would not go further. "Did you take up the O'Callaghan case?" the Attorney-General was asked.

"I would not care to say as to that," was the reply.

While the Attorney-General was noncommittal as to what deportation cases he had taken up with the Labor Department, there is reason to believe that the O'Callaghan case has not been permitted to drift by the officials now in authority. It is expected, in fact, that an announcement as to what is being done to vindicate the law under which Lord Mayor O'Callaghan was ordered deported will be forthcoming within the next few days. Because of the fact that attorneys fighting Mr. O'Callaghan's battle practically defied William B. Wilson, the former Secretary of Labor, it was regarded here as probable that James J. Davis, the new Secretary of Labor, would find it advisable to take up the matter with the Attorney-General. The belief is, in fact, that he already has done so.

Mr. Mahany's Mission
That Secretary Davis is active was indicated on Monday when it became known that he is now looking for Roland B. Mahany, solicitor of the Department of Labor, who was sent abroad last February in connection with an international conference of Labor at Geneva. Mr. Mahany was the official in the Department of Labor who, dealing with the legal end of the case, declared Mr. O'Callaghan a seaman. Mr. Mahany left the country in February on an allowance of \$50 per day plus the customary \$4 for expenses, and with a secretary receiving compensation at the rate of \$19 a day plus the customary \$4. Mr. Mahany is of course acting under proper instructions from the last Administration, but Secretary Davis desires to know why the huge allowance was made.

On the question of general departmental policy, Attorney-General Daugherty made it plain that he believed that government suits should be kept to the minimum, and that there should be as little harassing litigation as possible.

With regard to the reorganization of the department, the Attorney-General stated that as a matter of general policy Republican lawyers would be substituted for present incumbents in the department, other things being equal. It is Mr. Daugherty's intention to carry out the tradition of the Wilson

regime to the extent of maintaining women lawyers in the department. "There will be no politics in this department," he said. "It belongs to all the people, and must be conducted for the service and the benefit of all the people."

NIAGARA FALLS POWER INCREASE

Company Holding 50-Year Permit for Diversion of Water to Begin Extensive Development Within Two Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Buffalo News Office
BUFFALO, New York—The Niagara Falls Power Company, the company favored by the Federal Power Board in the matter of water diversion from the Niagara River for power purposes, within two months will begin construction of extensive power development to comply with the terms of the federal permit authorizing, for the next 50 years, the diversion of 19,500 cubic feet of water per second.

The permit authorizes the Niagara Falls Power Company as the most important factor in the Niagara Power development, and gives the greatest prestige enjoyed by any power company since water first began to be taken from the river for the generating of electricity. The company was the pioneer in hydro-electric development and electric transmission on a large scale. Its original development was made under state rights, and it was not until the passage of the Burton Act in 1904 that any federal control of the matter was asserted. The Burton Act, however, was effective in stopping any further development from the date of its passage until the breaking out of the great war.

The permit necessitates a greatly increased power output, since the license requires the construction of a new tunnel with a capacity of 10,500 cubic feet per second under a head of approximately 215 feet for the purpose of using under a higher head waters which are now used in the plant of the original company. Although the original plant was acclaimed a marvel when it was built, its use of water now, under the head of 135 feet, the highest stage known in this country in 1905, is not economical. The license requires the company to begin work within two months, and the new unit is to be in operation by May 1, 1932.

After the project, which will cost millions of dollars, is completed, the present plant will be used as a reserve, peak load and emergency plant, and to build up further business in case any new development of power is authorized as the result of an enlargement of treaty limits which now restrict the total diversion to 30,000 cubic feet per second.

The net increase in power output resulting from the project will be not less than 100,000 horsepower. This will make the total development by this company on the American side of the river 400,000 horsepower, which will be increased to 500,000 as long as the old plant is permitted to operate.

The Federal Power Commission has also granted a preliminary permit to the Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Company for a development in the Niagara Gorge (below the falls). This development will be made in the interests of the Niagara Lockport and Ontario Power Company, which has the distribution lines to Lockport, Rochester, and Syracuse, and elsewhere. Under a preliminary permit, no time limit for development is fixed, but the recipient has two years to perfect plans and to apply for a license and meantime is entitled to a preference.

PERMIT IN TRACTION BILL TO RAISE FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Albany News Office
ALBANY, New York—The Miller traction bill, as reported by the Senate Public Service and Assembly Judiciary Committees, contains a change permitting the Transit Commission which is to be formed under the bill to raise the fare, pending completion of its valuation of railroad property in New York City. If such an increase is found to be necessary to a solution of the problem, but the bill aims to assure continued operation of the roads at the present or lowest possible fares "consistent with a just valuation of the roads and their safe and economical operation."

The commission could approve contracts or their modifications, and could even make contracts for the use of any of the city streets for surface railroads or for stage and omnibus routes. It is held that the revised bill is in no way changed to meet objections of New York City officials, and that the purpose to prohibit any fare increase prior to adoption of the readjustment plan has been abandoned. This, it is said, might mean the 8-cent fare at once.

NEW FLAG LAW IS SOUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A resolution recommending the passage of a federal law prohibiting the draping of the United States flag for decorative purposes when bunting would suffice, and use of the flag only when spread out on a proper staff, was passed by the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the final session of its conference here.

LEGION BADGE PROTECTED
ALBANY, New York—A bill making the unauthorized wearing of a badge or button of the American Legion, or other military orders, a misdemeanor, became a law yesterday with the signature of Governor Miller.

RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS URGED

Sir Paul Dukes Sees Public Knowledge of the Bolshevik Regime as Solution of the Present World Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opening of trade relations with Bolshevik Russia would make known to the world the real nature of the regime, and this publicity would be the surest means to the dissolution of the present government, declared Sir Paul Dukes, British journalist and member of the secret service, who was knighted for his secret work in Russia, speaking at an assembly of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The popularity that Bolshevism has in many Labor circles, he asserted, is due to ignorance, and the stipulation that would be made by a nation opening relations that private trading be resumed, would mean the repeal of the main plank in the Bolshevik platform.

Explaining, in opening his address, that a "soviet" is any form of government by a council, Sir Paul pointed out that in Russia the word also means "advice" and is the word to advise. But, he declared, it is utterly untrue that soviet rule is only Bolshevik rule, although it may be necessary to consider them as identical for the present. Communism in Russia, he said, means the suppression of every form of private enterprise and private initiative, coming to replace the highly satisfactory, democratic cooperative organizations conducted by the people.

Describing conditions in Russia, the speaker explained that czarist money is worth far more than Soviet money, declaring this to be significant of the lack of confidence of the people in their present rulers. He pointed out that, although the estimated population of Russia is 120,000,000 people, the largest number of members the Communist Party has ever claimed is 600,000. Sir Paul traced the course of the various uprisings against the Bolshevik Government, some of which have not been widely known. The Bolsheviks came into power, he said, on the Socialist-Revolutionary tide, but the support of the party fell away with the dictatorship that was set up over the proletariat.

Present Uprising
"The success of the present outbreak," Sir Paul said, "depends on the preparation which has been made for it, and the amount of arms in the hands of the revolutionaries. The law is very strict about the possession of arms, even to the soldiers of the Red Army. But if the revolution is successful it will probably be followed by temporary chaos, which, I fear, will be marked by Jewish pogroms, for there is an unjustified yet general feeling in Russia that the Jews are the moving factor in the Bolshevik regime. If the movement wins it will possibly bring Keresky with it, but he is a Socialist who puts the welfare of his country first. If Bolshevism prevails the nation will lapse again into slavery."

"One element which is reported to be attempting to capitalize the revolutionary movement is the anarchist or militarist. If this is true it will injure rather than aid the outbreak, for the soldiers of the Red Army fear a return to czarism, a fear which has hindered the success of past revolutionary endeavors. If, however, we are faced with a sustained Bolshevik regime, which would be strengthened by victory, I feel that opening relations is the only solution."

"Common-sense people must realize that if private enterprise and initiative are stopped the world stops. Therefore, negotiations with the Bolsheviks will be based upon the resumption of private trading, to grant which the Bolsheviks would be forced to renounce their leading plank. There are, however, two parties within the Bolshevik Government: the moderates and the adherents of the Third International. Terms offered to the moderates might well create a schism within the Bolshevik Party."

Responsibility Placed
The responsibility of aiding the masses of the Russian people to return to progress lies with the United States and Great Britain, Sir Paul declared. In closing, he said, he wished to draw upon the definition of Bolshevism given by a Bolshevik leader. The head of the Lithuanian delegation sent to Moscow to conclude peace, Sir Paul said, asked Kamenef on what the Bolshevik power is based, to which the Bolshevik replied: "Our power is based on Jewish brains and on the stupidity of the Russian people."

At the completion of Sir Paul's address three photographs were shown, which reproduced the voices of Lenin, Trotsky and the Chief Commissar of the Red Army, were played. These records, the speaker explained, were produced in Moscow and similar ones are circulated throughout Russia as propaganda. The Lenin record was devoted to an exposition of the aims of Bolshevism, the Trotsky record to an exhortation of the Red Army to the task of defending the workers of the world against "international imperialism," and the speech of the Chief Commissar was devoted to instructing the officers and soldiers of the army in the only political belief to which they have any right, that of Communism.

RENT CASES TO GO TO THE SUPREME COURT

NEW YORK, New York—Protests of the real estate interests against the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming all the state rent laws having failed to elicit any sympathetic response, either from the Legislature or those charged with their enforcement, the Real Estate Board of New

York, the Real Estate Board of New York and the Apartment Owners Association have instructed their counsel to take steps to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. All the cases of ejectment brought by landlords which have been held in abeyance pending the decision, will be brought to trial at once.

DAYLIGHT SAVING PLANS CONFUSING

Variance of Legislation Between the States, Railroads and Communities Leaves Status of the Scheme Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the varied action of legislatures and communities in the northern states of the eastern time zone on the question of daylight saving, the exact status of the scheme is still uncertain, while the prospect of its application appears to involve considerable confusion. Differences in the length of time for which daylight saving is to be in force; railroads on daylight saving schedules in states which retain normal time; and opposite systems in contiguous states and, even in contiguous communities, have combined to hinder rather than assist the active supporters of the plan, and give promises of alienating many who approve the scheme.

Two of the main points of difficulty, it is felt, are the practice of local option on the issue, and the relation between daylight saving railroad schedules and two adjoining states with different standards. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, as agricultural states, are registered in opposition to daylight saving, although Portland, Maine, has adopted the scheme locally. The Boston & Maine Railroad, however, has issued time-tables for a daylight saving period beginning March 27 and closing the last Sunday in October. This schedule would apply in New Hampshire, thus voiding legislation locally. The schedule for farmers to retain normal schedules. Threats of milk boycott have been repeated this year, and many shippers assert they will not accede to the inconvenience of shipping one hour earlier.

The committee on legal affairs of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, however, steps in to further complicate affairs by unanimously reporting a recommendation that the daylight saving period be reduced from seven to five months. The committee had under consideration a bill asking the repeal of the daylight saving statute on the State's law books. The proposed reduction, it is said, designed as consolation to the farmers, but it is also pointed out, April and October are perhaps the least desirable months of the year for the traveling traveler. Condemnation of this plan is also aroused on the ground that no compromise is necessary in a state where the farming interests comprise only 20 per cent. At all events the shortened period would create a variance with the railroads for a two-month period.

On the announcement that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad would frame its schedule for a seven-month period, the city of Providence, Rhode Island, where local option prevails, has abandoned the five-month plan to conform with the railroad. Connecticut holds to the local option plan of 1920, with the result that there will be a considerable re-setting of watches in traveling from locality to locality. The State of New York, in rejecting the daylight law, has left it to local decision. New York City taking up an ordinance for a five-month period.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania bills are pending to apply the daylight saving for five months, and the measure filed with Congress, to establish the plan in the eastern standard time zone provides for a like period. At present the situation is confused and is not assisting the work for national legislation. Since the swing of favor to the shorter period, however, the question seems to have arisen whether the railways will force states or communities to shape their laws and ordinances in accord with the railroads, or whether the carriers will conform to the legislative acts. The majority sentiment in all industrial localities, however, appears to be for daylight saving, and it is felt that in states where the agriculturists are a small minority the former should prevail.

MAINE GOVERNOR APPOINTS BIRD DAY

AUGUSTA, Maine—Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, has issued a proclamation designating Friday, April 8, as Bird Day. "The relation and importance of bird-life to the common welfare, and especially to the agricultural interests, is a subject deserving more general recognition," he says. Teachers of the public schools, and the people generally, are requested to observe April 8 with exercises, that a better understanding may be had of bird-life.

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(Edinburgh, Scotland)
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739 Boylston St., Boston

WILL EXHIBIT EXCLUSIVE IMPORTED WOOLEN GOODS, TWEEDS, HOMESPUN, SUITS, CAPES, COATS, SWEATERS, LADIES' HATS, ETC., FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
at the BELVEDERE HOTEL
Baltimore, Md.
March 14 and 15

TREASURY POLICY SO FAR UNCHANGED

Secretary Mellon Inclined to Retain Men Who Have Shown Efficiency—Marion Barker Is Chosen Currency Comptroller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Treasury Department, the most complicated piece of the government machinery, has continued under its new head, Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, to function with no change of policy, so far as is apparent.

Mr. Mellon said yesterday that, in so far as he has become acquainted with the working of the department, he would like to retain the men in their present positions, because he finds everything in such satisfactory condition under them. However, the change must come, as a result of the change in the political complexion of the Administration. They will come more slowly under a business man like Mr. Mellon, who has real respect for efficiency and accomplishment wherever he finds them, than they would if a mere politician had been selected for the place.

D. R. Crissinger, a banker from Marion, Ohio, has been chosen Comptroller of the Currency to succeed John Skelton Williams. The nomination was sent to the Senate yesterday, and was confirmed. Mr. Crissinger was selected for the place by President Harding.

Three assistant secretaries of the Treasury, S. P. Gilbert Jr., Nicholas Kelley and Ewing LaPorte, have been reappointed temporarily. Mr. Mellon said that their appointment was in the interest of expediting business, as they were well acquainted with details, and in their present position, nothing that they did had the suggestion of authority. He pointed out that, although it had been published that all three men were Democrats, Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. (This was taken as an indication that he might be retained. He has been in the Treasury for a long time and served as assistant to Mr. Leffingwell, whom he succeeded in office.)

Mr. Mellon refused to commit himself on the subject of the probable time it would take to return to normal financial and business conditions in the United States. He commented on the underlying soundness, but said that no one could predict whether the upturn would come in two, three, five or six months, because Americans have never before had to face a period of readjustment, when world conditions were what they are now. "He has not been able to go into the matter of investment, but expects within a few days to confer with Felix Frankfurter (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and John W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, regarding both taxation and tariff."

AMERICAN INDIANS ASK VOICE IN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A delegation of the American Indians yesterday urged upon Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, that they be given more voice in the control of their affairs. They asked that Thomas L. Sloan of the Omaha tribe, Nebraska, president of the Society of American Indians, be made commissioner of Indian affairs, and also that the Indians be allowed to name other officials dealing with them. They stated that four-fifths of all the Indian tribes had endorsed Mr. Sloan for commissioner. Tribes represented by the delegation included the Chippewas, Sioux, Pawnees, Wyandottes and Cherokees.

ONION FARMERS WARNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Amherst News Office
AMHERST, Massachusetts—Polish farmers who are engaged in raising onions in the Connecticut Valley were told to raise better onions, harvest them earlier, get them off the ground more quickly and grade them more honestly, at the Polish Farmers' Day at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

AUTO SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
Open Tom'w 2 P. M.
ALL NEXT WEEK
10 A. M.-10:30 P. M.
Admission Including War Tax, 75¢

Automobile Salon
Copley-Plaza Hotel
Open Tuesday, March 15
4 Days—10:30 A. M.-10:30 P. M.
Admission Including War Tax, \$1.00

Rosenbaum & Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
15% Discount on Slip Cover and Awning Orders
Placed during March. We specialize on Awnings, Re-Upholstering of Furniture and the making of Slip Covers. Write or phone for our estimate—you'll save 15%.

legs. About 80 Polish farmers attended the meeting and they were addressed by Fred Kidder, a leading onion grower, who told them that "a square deal in onions" is the only salvation for the Connecticut Valley onion industry.

SOVIET SPOKESMAN DENIES DISCORD

Statement Published in Organ of Red Factions Declares Reports of Opposition and Mutinies Have Been Distorted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Moscow News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Signed by Santari Nuorteva, director of the division of private and Scandinavian countries in the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and formerly secretary of the Russian Soviet Bureau which was closed here when its director, L. C. A. K. Martens, was deported, the following message, dated Moscow, March 9, was received yesterday by the magazine Soviet Russia:

"The fantastic stories abroad about revolutions, street fights and mutinies in Petrograd, Moscow and other cities are pure inventions. The Kronstadt affair is a separate incident without effect anywhere else. A gang of Tsarist generals and French spies took advantage of dissatisfaction among the Kronstadt sailors, whose extra rations were temporarily revoked; but now that the counter-revolutionary schemes of the plotters have been revealed, the sailors are deserting the generals and their gang. The reactionaries still control the battleship Petropavlovsk, but our fortress guns are speedily ending the adventure. The reason why this was not done earlier is that we wanted to spare the ship and the men imprisoned aboard her. The Soviet forces, under the personal command of Trotsky and Tuchachevsky, have the situation well in hand. Moscow is as peaceful as a Sunday in a New England village. Mild excitement, not unminged with merriment, was caused by the receipt of wireless messages from abroad telling of bloody fights here. The alarmist reports are obviously aimed at preventing the attainment of peace between Russia and England and America."

"Former members of Russian Soviet Government Bureau in New York, are all busy working in various offices. L. C. Martens will make a trip through Russia to get acquainted with conditions. Arthur Adams, formerly head of the technical department of the Soviet Bureau in New York, is busy organizing factories, with American emigrants, who are all eager to serve the Soviets."

(Signed) "SANTARI NUORTEVA,"
"Commissariat of Foreign Affairs."

OLD CHICAGO BRIDGE OFFERED FOR SALE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Rush Street Bridge, 240 feet long and with a record of 37 years' service in carrying pedestrians and vehicles across the Chicago River, is for sale by the city. The opening of the new Michigan Avenue link bridge near by ended the usefulness of the old structure. Plans for scrapping the bridge were abandoned because of the increased price of materials, and bids will be asked on the structure intact. It cost \$49,370 in 1871, but city officers believe that it will bring more than that sum now.

FIGHT AGAINST VIVISECTION WON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Miss Lenore Cawker, a prominent defender of dumb animals against cruelty, has aroused such a volume of public opinion against the offer of the Marquette University Medical School to dispose of stray cats and dogs free of charge, provided it could use them for purposes of vivisection, that the offer has been withdrawn.

The Wisconsin Kennel Club notified the aldermen that it wished to go on record with the other organizations which have denounced vivisection.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Humane Society announces that 546 new Bands of Mercy were organized in the month of February which brings the total number up to 121,688. Membership in the Jack London Club, which protests against cruelties in the training of animals, has reached 176,093.

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Bright new Spring ideas—Millinery of distinction simple but effective—and not necessarily expensive.
Boggs & Buhl
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Cut Prices
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Suits - Coats - Dresses
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\$25.00
The best values we have shown in years.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAPANESE ASSERT RIGHTS IN SIBERIA

Reports Charge Them With Interfering With Railroad Operation—Harding Administration Studying the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received a series of reports from the American Embassy in Tokyo, the American Legation in Peking and the American Consulates in Harbin and Vladivostok, reciting alleged aggressions by the Japanese authorities in eastern Siberia and protests by American representatives.

In addition to attempting to obtain special economic advantages in Siberia, the Japanese are charged with interfering with the operation of the railroad. The Japanese military forces are reported to be arrogating to themselves the rights of occupation which would constitute them the de facto authority in the regions they occupy. It also has become known that important Siberian interests desire that American capital interest itself in eastern Siberia, in order to preempt rights which otherwise, it is asserted, are likely to be taken over by the Japanese, including mining and other important concessions.

It has been known for a considerable time that apprehension existed here concerning the possible motives of the Japanese military authorities in Siberia, and special interest has been taken in the Japanese military disposition at Vladivostok and in the vicinity of Possett Bay, the two principal gateways to Siberia.

So far as is known, however, the Harding Administration is not taking any action affecting the Far East, but is studying the situation with a view of defining the American policy. It is not expected that any new policy will be advanced with respect to the Far East, but that the Hay doctrine of the "open door" in China, the consortium policy in that country, and the Wilson policy of hands off Russia, including Siberia, will be maintained. It is pointed out that if the Japanese expansionists plan to control the Siberian coast, every gateway into eastern Asia from Vladivostok to Tientsin, in Shantung, will be in the hands of Japan.

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15% Discount on Slip Cover and Awning Orders
Placed during March. We specialize on Awnings, Re-Upholstering of Furniture and the making of Slip Covers. Write or phone for our estimate—you'll save 15%.

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General Office: Pittsburgh
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CHILEAN DESCRIBES
DEBT REDUCTION

Luis Claro, President of Senate, Explains Fiscal Policy Said to Be Unique in the Western Hemisphere Since the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Chile, the only country in the Western Hemisphere, and perhaps in the world, which is reducing its national debt annually, has attained that consummation so devoutly wished by economists everywhere, by placing a number one in her annual budget the expenditure of \$260,000,000 more or less, toward payment of that debt. Only after this payment is provided for does Chile's budget consider other expenditures.

This was the reply of Luis Claro, president of the Chilean Senate, to a question by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to how Chile's direct debt had been reduced from \$175,715,000 at the end of 1913, to \$181,305,000 at the present time.

Chile had also set an example, on the question of disarmament, said Mr. Claro. A dozen years ago she had reached an agreement with the Argentine Republic by which neither would acquire men-of-war, arms, nor ammunition, without the knowledge of the other. Although this agreement had now run out, nevertheless there is no doubt that the two countries were in accord to maintain this arrangement, at least as a matter of unwritten understanding.

Budget Closely Followed

Mr. Claro has been spending a few weeks in this city, and welcomed the opportunity to discuss affairs of interest to this country. Even during the war with Peru and Bolivia, Chile had never suspended payments on her debt, and she was able to make this enviable record by holding strictly to her rule that a certain sum must be set aside for such payments first, before any other expenditures are considered in her budget.

Until recently, Mr. Claro said, Chile had floated all her loans in London. The first Chilean Government financing ever arranged in the United States was the recently announced offer of \$24,000,000 20-year 8-per cent bonds by a banking group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Nearly all the money will be spent for railway equipment and materials for use on Chile's government-owned railroads.

Chile's financial condition was excellent, Mr. Claro said. The chief question to come before the Congress would probably be that of taxation. An increased income tax was being sought. Up to this time this had not been needed, because the duties on nitrate exports had furnished more than 40 per cent of the country's revenue needs. A bill for increased income taxes might be expected to pass the House of Deputies, where such measures had to be initiated, the Senate having no power to initiate them.

More Revenues Needed

Chile was also seeking to increase her revenues by raising import duties 50 per cent. The bill must have been approved by the Senate and was expected to yield between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 pesos more a year. It increased duties on imported liquors nearly 200 per cent.

Mr. Claro explained that there had been three political parties in Chile: Liberal, Radical, and Conservative. But in the last presidential campaign some of the Liberals, Radicals, and Democrats, which include many workmen, had fused into a party called the Alliance, against the majority of the Liberals and Conservatives, called the National Union Party. The election was in doubt, and a commission decided it in favor of Arturo Alessandri, the Alliance candidate. The Congress had approved this decision, and the new President took office on December 23, 1920, to serve five years.

Government Divided

But he would not have a majority in Congress. The National Union had a two-thirds majority in the Senate. Now the deputies were about evenly divided, with a few independents holding the deciding vote. On March 6 there was held an election of 12 senators and the whole deputy chamber, and Mr. Claro expected that the National Union would be shown to have obtained a majority in both houses. The President would have Congress against him, but doubtless he would govern with the majority and nominate a Cabinet which would represent the tendency of this majority. Mr. Claro explained that the French parliamentary system was followed in Chile.

Mr. Claro preferred not to discuss the Tacna-Arica question. But he believed that the only thing which held up a satisfactory settlement was Peru's insistence that the conditions of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, by which the nationality of the territory is to be decided, must include the provision that no one but Peruvians should be allowed to vote.

Chile had always been disposed to fulfill the Treaty of Ancon, and aimed for the exact execution of the agreement, which Mr. Claro described as ending a war which Chile did not provoke.

DELEGATE SENT TO
SOVIET LABOR BODY

DETROIT, Michigan.—A reprintman by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for what he termed support of the Russian Soviet Government by the Detroit Federation of Labor, has been followed by a vote that a representative of the local federation be sent to Moscow to

MOUNT EVEREST'S
HEIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

Twenty-nine thousand and two feet. That is the altitude of the world's highest mountain as marked on maps, and there can surely be few among those who have noticed this figure who have not wondered at the apparent absurdity of adding the two to 29,000. Without doubt many have rightly declared that variations in snow fall must make an even greater difference than two feet in a single month, and to them the fixing of an exact figure must have seemed nothing more than inaccurate pedantry. In reality this is not the case. Sur-

ward, and consequently it is not possible to set a theodolite absolutely level; it will be pointing upward to the same extent as the liquid in the leveling levels is affected. This upward tilt makes the actual angle of elevation measured to the peak somewhat smaller than it is in reality, and consequently the value obtained for the altitude of the peak is too small. At present our knowledge of gravity is insufficient to permit any attempt being made to correct this error. But the fact remains that it exists, and that it causes the adopted height of Mt. Everest to be lower than it is in reality.

There is only one more possible error, and this one, if uncorrected, always makes peaks seem higher than they really are. This is the effect of the refraction of the air. A ray of light is a straight line as long as it

LEMONS CAST AWAY,
TREES UPROOTED

California Growers Unable to Compete in Eastern Markets With Italians—Relief Sought in Transportation by Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

LOS ANGELES, California.—Lemons, carload upon carload of them, dumped in a wash and left to rot was the spectacle that met the eyes of many people motoring along one of the foothill boulevards, about

30 miles from Los Angeles, recently. Beside them was a sign asking the passer-by to help himself. The particular dump, in the San Dimas wash, was only one of many that have been seen in the citrus districts of southern California in the last few weeks. The wasteful destruction of this beautiful yellow fruit results from the clogging of eastern markets by importations of the Sicilian and Italian product, grown with the cheap European labor, and the excessively high rail freight rates now in effect from California to the east. California lemon growers have found it impossible to place their product on the eastern markets at prices that will pay the freight and selling charges. George N. Hamilton, one of the most prominent citrus fruit growers in the Claremont district, states that he understands that Italian importers are ready to contract for delivery of lemons in eastern markets this year at \$2 per box. This is less than the cost of production in California.

Lemon Trees Uprooted

Officials of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange have been informed that Orville Overall, who has a ranch near Visalia, has had uprooted 60 acres of full-bearing lemon trees. It was also learned that hundreds of

trees are being pulled out by the roots on the San Joaquin Ranch at Visalia. Partial relief from these conditions was hoped for in the emergency tariff bill. A trial shipment of lemons by water was made a short time since from Los Angeles to Philadelphia in the steamer Charles H. Crump, which shipped a part as important enough to change the whole face of the shipping situation. Just recently a lower water rate to New York was announced by the intercoast shipping conference. This rate is 70 cents per hundred, as compared with the previous rate of \$1.05 per hundred, and affects eight of the lines with boats plying between Los Angeles and the eastern coast. Relief was expressed that the Italian Steamship Company would also follow the decision of the conference.

"This decision," said E. G. Dasey, as-

MISS MACSWINEY'S
ADDRESS INFORMAL

California's Lieutenant-Governor Denies That Legislature Asked Woman to Speak at Joint Session—Senate Had Adjourned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The California State Legislature did not invite Miss Mary MacSwiney to appear before it in the interests of Sinn Féin in Ireland nor did Miss MacSwiney address a joint session of that body, as has been announced, according to Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Young, president of the Senate. In reply to a request from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he state exactly in what manner Mary MacSwiney addressed the legislators, Mr. Young replied by telegram as follows:

"At the request of six San Francisco Senators, use of the Senate Chamber for Tuesday evening, March 8, was granted to them for the purpose of a public address by Miss Mary MacSwiney.

(Signed) "C. C. YOUNG."

The Sacramento Union's account of the affair reads in part as follows: "Promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Speaker C. C. Young declared the Senate adjourned without the Senators being accorded the opportunity to hear Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork. Later, the Sinn Féin leader appeared and was introduced by Senator J. J. Crowley of San Francisco. "The audience included many enthusiastic adherents of the cause of the Irish independence. The meeting was not official, as the Senate was not in the session and many of them were absent. While the request for permission to speak before the Senate was in the hands of the rules and order committee, protests from Californians were received by the Legislature. Telegrams were sent from different groups of prominent San Francisco women. The Sacramento Church Federation filed a final protest in the name of the 657 members of the federation who fought under the Stars and Stripes during the world war and in the name of the mothers of those who never returned."

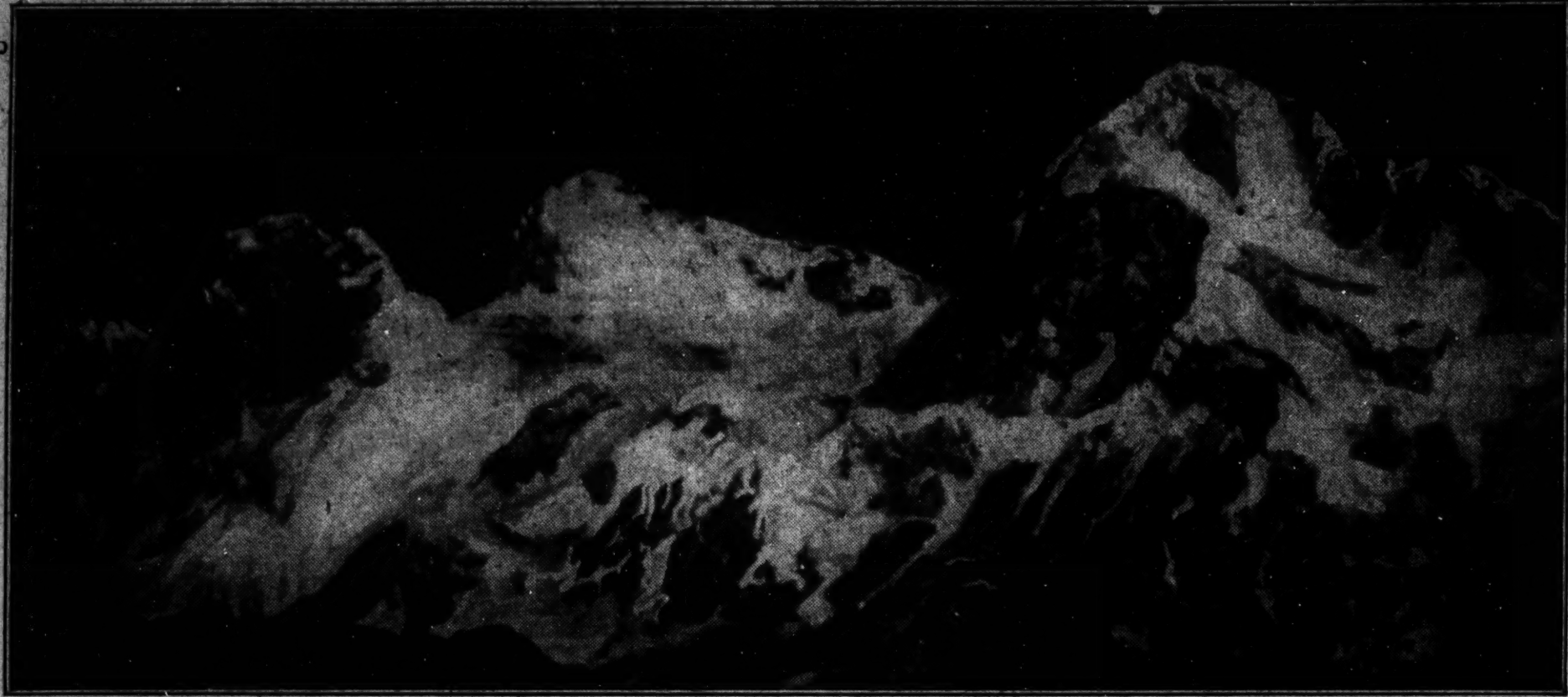
It is felt that these protests helped in the final defeat of the California Senate to adjourn before Miss MacSwiney arrived. Her meeting was held in the empty senate chamber after the Senate had adjourned, according to a communication from Sacramento. The same communication states: "Another factor that worked to bring about such results was the unfairness of the press agent in distorting what was merely permission into an invitation. The meeting was opened as if the Legislature were being addressed, although the Legislature had adjourned. The president had left the platform and most of the members had already left the room."

The communication also stated: "We want the American people to know the truth. It was the avowed intention of Miss MacSwiney to use the Legislature as a lever against Congress."

LESS FERTILIZER SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

JACKSON, Mississippi.—The Department of Agriculture has called attention to the decreased sales of fertilizer tags this season. So far tags for only 20,000 tons of fertilizer have been sold, whereas at this time last season tags for more than 70,000 tons had been disposed of.



Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is the center peak

Reproduced by permission of Burlington Smith

ANOTHER FALL IN
THE PRICE OF OIL

Standard Oil Companies Lower Rates—Total Reduction of 4 Cents From the Peak Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New York has reduced gasoline and kerosene prices 1 cent a gallon each, or down to 27 and 16 cents a gallon, tank wagon price. In regard to gasoline, this means a total reduction of 4 cents from the peak price, 31 cents.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which has cut gasoline prices in New Jersey and Baltimore 3 cents to 24½, has reduced prices since the peak 5 cents, or about 17 per cent. This company has also reduced export gasoline quotations from 40.75 cents, at the beginning of the year, to 36.50, and kerosene from 3 to 5 cents, or about 20 per cent.

These reductions, it is said, follow the decline of more than \$2 per barrel for crude petroleum in the Pennsylvania and mid-continent fields, although neither transportation charges nor labor costs have been lowered.

"I am not prepared to say that 28-cent gasoline is too high, because I do not know," said T. F. Moore, executive secretary of the Automobile Dealers Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who had asked him, as a consumer, his views on present day gasoline prices.

"I have never found the Standard Oil companies showing a disposition to take advantage of their control, although prices on Broadway and in the middle west are considerably at variance. There may be a reason, there doubtless is, but certainly it is not on the surface, especially when we remember that pipe lines practically feed the city of New York right from the wells."

The daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended March 5 was 1,253,680 barrels, as compared with 1,260,135 for the week ended February 26, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Railroad operating statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute, from the Interstate Commerce Commission reports, show that 3,411,928 barrels of fuel oil were consumed by the large steam roads of the United States (by locomotives in road transportation service only) during November, 1920, as against 3,095,881 consumed in that month in 1919. In October, 1920, 3,515,529 barrels were consumed; October, 1919, 2,991,641.

Consumption of fuel oil during the 11 months ending with November for all regions compares as follows: 1920, 35,395,072 barrels; 1919, 28,892,952 barrels.

BRIEF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reaching for new laurels in brevity, the Congressional Record came out yesterday as a one sheet dodger, and most of that devoted to "advertising" by the government printer. Senate proceedings of Wednesday took just about 300 words to report. Confirmation of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was the only business recorded, so the printer filled up the page with information for the home folks on public documents.

veyors know that Everest is slightly over 29,000 feet high, and the exact figure 29,002 helps to emphasize this fact. Then 29,002 is the mean result of a considerable number of observations taken in different years and at different seasons in the year. It is a compromise, and as such it is undoubtedly best to let it be. But it is not correct; on that point there is no doubt whatsoever; it is certainly too low. Until more is learned, however, it would be a mistake to change the value of the height, because the new value might afterward be found to be as incorrect as the old.

There are certain possible mistakes which may affect the adopted value either way, that is, make it either too high or too low. Such are those which arise in the actual taking of observations, the adoption of an

is passing through a medium of uniform density; but when it passes obliquely from one medium to another of different density it is bent or refracted. The ray of light from a high peak coming to an observer passes through several layers of air of different density, the lowest being the most dense. The result is that when the ray reaches the observer's eye it is bent in the direction O. B. The true position of the peak is at A, but the observer sees it at B. Consequently refraction always tends to make a peak appear too high.

In the early morning and evening when the air is cool it is more dense near the ground and light is then refracted more than in the afternoon when the air is warm. A surveyor observing the peak of Dhauligiri from a point on the plains of India 105 miles from the mountain found that its apparent height decreased 500 feet between sunrise and 2 p.m. and by sunset it had risen again by 300 feet. When the temperature is changing rapidly, the refraction behaves in a most erratic manner, but at about 2 p.m. it is most regular, and can then be calculated.

The adopted height for Everest of 29,002 is the mean obtained from a number of different observations which have been corrected for refraction. But since these corrections were made surveyors gained in knowledge and experience, and a still more accurate value for correcting for refraction has been determined, and when this value is used the mean height becomes 29,141. This is probably still too low, but it certainly is more accurate than 29,002. But it would be a great mistake to change the height marked on maps yet. More has to be learned, and it is possible that a still nearer value will be determined soon. Constant changes on maps only confuse, and until the effect of gravity is better understood maps are best left as they are.

Incorrect height for the observing station, and variations in the depth of snow on the summit.

The first of these possible sources is inevitable. No instrument is absolutely exact in every detail; no observer is entirely infallible. Mistakes in measurement, however, can be greatly reduced if a peak be observed with a best possible theodolite on a number of occasions and from different stations. Observations of Mt. Everest have been repeated so often and from so many different places that the errors in the mean values of height due to faults of observation are probably less than ten feet.

In the case of Mt. Everest the mistake due to the adoption of an incorrect height for the observing station can also almost be eliminated, as it has been observed from so many different places the altitudes of which varied between 219 and 11,929 feet above the sea. The final result is the mean of all the values obtained from these different places, and it is doubtful whether there is an error of as much as 10 feet due to this cause.

The altitudes of peaks are continually varying with the increase and decrease of snow. A fresh fall might increase the height by several feet, and at another time evaporation, wind, and avalanches might decrease it by an even greater amount. The only way of surmounting this difficulty is to adopt a mean snow level just as a mean sea level has been adopted from which all heights on land are measured.

The next error which we have to consider always tends to make the actual height seem lower than it really is; this is due to the deviation of gravity from the normal. The huge mass of the Himalayas and the mighty plateau of Tibet behind them tend to attract objects toward them. A plumb-line does not hang absolutely perpendicular at the foot of the Himalayas; it inclines slightly toward them. In the same way the surface of water does not lie perfectly flat, but is tilted slightly upward toward the Himalayas. This means that the liquid in spirit levels is slightly tilted

upward, and consequently it is not possible to set a theodolite absolutely level; it will be pointing upward to the same extent as the liquid in the leveling levels is affected. This upward tilt makes the actual angle of elevation measured to the peak somewhat smaller than it is in reality, and consequently the value obtained for the altitude of the peak is too small. At present our knowledge of gravity is insufficient to permit any attempt being made to correct this error. But the fact remains that it exists, and that it causes the adopted height of Mt. Everest to be lower than it is in reality.

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DIFFICULT TASK OF PORTUGAL'S CHIEF

Mr. Almeida Has Made Vain Effort to Secure Unity and Sincerity Which Alone Can Place Country on Its Legs Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—New that the possible and probable Constitution of the next government is being freely discussed, some curious facts concerning recent crises have come to light, all indicating that the task of the President of the Republic grows continually more difficult. If Mr. Almeida is not by this time hardened to the point of disregard of all crises, he must find his office a peculiarly expending one. He has meant well by it, and at the beginning of his term he made a great effort to secure that political unity, sincerity and selflessness which alone can place Portugal on her legs again; but there are many who say that, optimistic as President Almeida has been, he feels now that nothing short of some tremendous upheaval will put her right. On his own part he has no great prestige in these times, but that is nothing against himself, for, with the political world in the state that it is, no man short of some super-strong military tyrant could make much of an impression. The President is commonly nicknamed "Antonio Ze," and it is said that at the time of the formation of this last Liberate Pinto ministry he had nearly exhausted all the possible permutations and combinations in ministerial appointment.

Almost the Last Chance

No fewer than 10 persons were offered the office of President of the Council, or Premier, and if Liberate Pinto had not accepted nobody knows what would have happened, but he was about the last chance. Mr. Pinto made up his mind without consulting in all cases the men to whom he was allotting offices, and though he got through without any serious difficulty there were one or two curious situations. For example, at his first attempt at the construction of a cabinet he thought to make an appointment by appointing a highly distinguished and popular general to the Ministry of War, this being General Bernardo de Faria, who played one of the chief parts in the control, management and education of the Portuguese troops in France.

Any government of these times that could collect the general to its strength would do well, but he is careful to hold himself aloof from politics. As soon as he heard of his appointment, which became generally known before he knew of it, he hesitated to accept an official intimation that it was impossible and that he must decline to allow the incoming Premier to do him so much honor. It is said that this refusal nearly brought about another crisis, and the situation was only saved by appointing Alvaro de Castro to the vacancy, this same Alvaro de Castro having only been out of the office of Premier for a few days and having said his good-by to Parliament in one of the bitterest speeches ever delivered against it, so bitter indeed that the parliamentarians themselves called it scolding!

Switched Off to War

He had been put into the office of colonies in the first casting of parts, but was switched off to "war" when the general declined. Such is the situation that it may as well be said as it must be supposed it is, were not that in these straining times there is a little talk of the possibility of the President of the Republic being relieved of his duties in the usual summary manner of effecting such relief. The name of his possible successor is also mentioned, and the rumors have found their way to some of the newspapers. The latter, however, up to the time of their present suspension, through the strike that is in progress, have particularly the more advanced journals, were commonly guilty of some extraordinarily indiscreet statements. The "Batalha," of course, is highly advanced, but even that is hardly excused for the attacks that have been made in this and other papers against the friends of Portugal and particularly England, for Portugal at this time cannot afford to offend any friend, and even the "Batalha" may not at all represent Portugal; these things when printed can do no good. There have been violent attacks on the British Premier and vehement editorial support has been given to what is called the "Socialist Republic of Ireland" against "capitalist England."

The newspaper strike or lockout, for it is something of both, continues, and feeling runs high, while there are declarations and disclosures which add nothing to the possibilities of restoring tranquillity in this distracted country. There is a good deal more behind this strike, according to the newspaper proprietors, than the mere demand on the part of employees of all classes for more than a doubling of their wages, and the newspaper which the said proprietors are jointly producing in place of all those suspended, and which they call the "Journal," the same having naturally a very considerable circulation, hints very plainly and more than hints at some strange conspiracies. It suggests, indeed, that the reckless politicians, caring for nothing in their wild pursuit of their personal ambitions, are concerned in the business. A Lamentable Conflict

It is a great declaration this "Journal" says it is necessary there should be no mistake about what is happening and that everybody should see quite clearly the circumstances of the lamentable conflict that is disturbing the newspaper life of the capital.

There are joined together, it says, in close solidarity and with sacrifice of their material interests, all the newspapers of Lisbon. Representing various currents of opinion, they have joined together with a common criterion of social defense. After dealing with the possibilities, such as they are, of an agreement between the economic aspirations of the personnel and the interests of the proprietors, the "Journal" says that the situation is defined, and light ought to be cast upon it.

They are faced, it says, with a great Bolshevik aggression, which, before making its general assault on society, is trying to capture the positions of the first line of defense, repeating in another form and in combination the endeavors that they made formerly by implanting the red censorship. No editorial department could freely exercise its work of criticism and state the facts of the situation frankly when it was opposed by the tactics of revolutionaries in this manner. It was the régime of Soviet Russia transplanted to the extreme west of Europe with the object of making the defenders of civilization compromise with disorder and social anarchy.

Fight Revolution
But the proprietors go on to say that they will fight with the utmost energy against the attempt at predominance of the Portuguese press of a revolutionary and anti-social organization. "The situation is clear," says the "Journal," for on the one side there is Bolshevism trying to advance with the connivance of obscure political maneuvers, and on the other is the press, revivifying that liberty and independence which are essential for the exercise of its high mission.

This is a plain suggestion—and it is not the first time that it has been made—that there are certain politicians who are acting in complicity more or less direct with the anarchic elements. The declaration by the "Journal" has, however, naturally caused a considerable stir. It is remarked that it is plain that the power displayed by the chief labor organization is not all its own, as it was not its own on previous occasions; but that some of it comes from political elements that, unable to govern themselves, are not willing that others should govern. But yet so weak is the government, and not merely this one only, but mostly all that have gone before it, and so uncertain is it of its own constituent parts, that it cannot take action against these elements that are so false to the best interests of the country. Until they are removed there is poor prospect of Portugal righting herself.

SOLDIER FARMERS IN CANADA SUCCEEDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Despite lack of experience by many, the soldier agriculturist is making good in western Canada, judging from reports presented by officials of the Soldier Settlement Board at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan command of the Great War Veterans Association. Outlining the work of the board and its results, M. A. Wood told the convention that in this Province 1963 loans for purchase of land and equipment had been applied for, totaling \$20,319,360, and a substantial proportion of these applications were granted. In the Regina district alone the board had purchased for the use of soldier settlers, 349 horses at a cost of \$49,000, 171 cattle costing \$10,000 in addition to pigs and poultry costing another \$1000.

The problems of the returned soldiers, both in the rural and urban districts, were discussed during the four-day convention in Weyburn. In view of unemployment conditions the convention decided to ask the federal government to restrict immigration to Canada for the present to former service men from Great Britain and other advanced European countries. It was also felt that something could be done to utilize farm products industrially within the Province and a resolution was passed urging the Saskatchewan Government to investigate the feasibility of establishing woolen and flax fiber mills in Saskatchewan. More lands are required within reasonable distance of transportation facilities. With this in view it was decided to ask the government to acquire lands now in the possession of Mennonites in the Swift Current and Hague districts for soldier settlement. Some of this land is very choice. It was urged that the Mennonites were undesirable settlers on account of their opposition to the educational laws and the argument was advanced that they were hindering the development of the country. To provide transportation facilities to more remote settlements the railways will be urged to carry out a construction program.

VILNA PLEBISCITE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Following the visit to Paris of Marshal Pilsudski and Prince Sapieha, the Polish Government has addressed to the League of Nations Council a note which commends the desire of Lithuania on the subject of the Vilna plebiscite. The Council will now formally notify the Polish and Lithuanian governments that there is no opposition to taking the vote.

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NO RAILWAY STRIKE LIKELY IN BRITAIN

Threat of Engine Drivers to Stop Work Unless Inquiry Is Held Into Shooting of Railwaymen in Ireland Is Thought a Bluff

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question whether industrial action by a trade union to secure political ends is justified has been thrust forward abruptly during the past few days by the decision of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to instruct their members to leave the footplates of their engines unless the government agrees to cause an inquiry into the shooting in what is known as the Mallow case. Now Mallow is in Ireland, where shooting appears to have become a national pastime, but what has excited the indignation of Mr. Bromley, the secretary of the Associated Society, and his executive, and prompted the resolution calling a strike, is the alleged shooting of railwaymen by the armed forces of the crown.

It is only fair to Mr. Bromley to say that the demands of his executive and their general attitude toward the inquiry have been materially changed since a section of the press published their first scare headlines. Mr. Bromley still boldly talks of fighting to the last ditch if the government refuses the inquiry demanded, but the nature of the investigation asked for, coupled with the extraordinary shooting of men while engaged in their daily toil, makes a refusal by the government almost unthinkable.

Protection Asked

It is not so much the kind of inquiry that is desired as the kind that is not desired by the Associated Society. An inquiry where an opportunity of hearing both sides of the argument is given would meet the situation, and where the railwaymen could be represented by counsel. Further, that the government should give some kind of guarantee that railwaymen in the execution of their duties shall be protected from violence and death by armed forces of the crown.

The last request is of the very essence of government and no administration would dream of denying this elemental right, although, of course, the request in this instance seems to be based upon the assumption that the Mallow outrage was, as alleged, perpetrated by British soldiers. That the victims were members of Mr. Bromley's union and not J. H. Thomas' gives the former another opportunity of proving to his members how very much more concerned about the general welfare of its members is the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen than the rival union, the National Union of Railwaymen, over whose fortunes Mr. Thomas holds sway. A dramatic turn has been given to the proceedings by the announcement that a definite but secret date has been issued to the local branches when, failing a satisfactory reply from the government, the strike shall be declared.

Differences in Leadership

The matter is further complicated by the decision of the National Union of Railwaymen to take no action—or at all events no action of an industrial character—but to leave the matter to be raised in the ordinary constitutional way across the floor of the House of Commons. This is in keeping with the policy of the wider labor movement of which both the railway organizations are but a part. Incidentally it reveals the extraordinary difference in the leaderships of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bromley, emphasizing the fact and strengthening the former in contradiction to the blustering tactics of the latter.

Why should the railwaymen, says Mr. Thomas in effect, saddle themselves with the responsibilities that rightfully belong to the whole of organized labor? "Why should we adopt a policy and precipitate action that might quite truthfully be considered by the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party, to which we are affiliated, as questioning our loyalty to those bodies?" The government's reply to Mr. Bromley in acknowledging the executive's resolution made it clear that while investigation into the facts of the Mallow incident may be necessary, this would be dictated by the demands of justice rather than by threats from whatever quarter. It is fairly safe to say there will be no railway strike. The British Trade Union movement simply would not stand it. Mr. Bromley may bluster as much as he likes about his members fighting this fight alone, feeling assured that the members of the National Union of Railwaymen would refuse to work trains manned

by blacking labor, remembering how the Associated Engineers came to their assistance in 1919.

But the position is not on all fours, and Mr. Bromley may find he is putting the loyalty of the rank and file of the rival union to too great a test, creating thereby that friction and hostility which he appears to be so anxious to allay. And, as the public know only too well, a strike of railwaymen vitally affects the community from the first hour of its being. And the trade unions are not going to sit idly by with folded arms what time a small and insignificant section among them hold up the transport system of the country, aggravating what is obviously an already dangerous industrial situation. Especially when the problem, of which the Mallow shootings is but a small part, is engaging the attention of the Labor group in the House of Commons.

The differences between the rival railway unions is painfully acute and goes down deep into the rank and file of the policy and constitution of the respective organizations, and will have to be settled ultimately by themselves. The rank and file, who are as smartly alive to the absurdities of the situation as any, will see to that. Meanwhile organized labor can be trusted to exercise its influence on Mr. Bromley and his executive to relieve the public anxiety and the danger to which his Irish members are subjected to be removed by the intervention of the British House of Commons.

NEW ZEALAND AWAITS SAMOAN MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand is still being hampered in the administration of western Samoa by lack of the League of Nations' mandate. The Dominion's troops took the territory from the Germans in the early weeks of the war, away back in 1914, and the military occupation was maintained after the armistice in anticipation of the final disposal of western Samoa by the Peace Treaty. The Peace Conference decided that New Zealand should govern the territory under a mandate, and a draft of this mandate was issued. But the official document was still being awaited at the end of 1920. The New Zealand Government, in the meantime, has been unable to deal finally with many problems arising from the election of the Germans, and it has been prevented from proceeding energetically with the development of the resources of the islands.

German property in western Samoa, including extensive plantations, has been taken over by the New Zealand Government, which would like to put returned soldiers on some of the land. But the title is not satisfactory. The draft mandate provided that New Zealand should give the original owners of this property orders on the German Government for the value. The payment of these orders by the German Government would count as a payment toward war indemnity. But the League has established an order of preference for the allocation of war indemnity paid by the Germans, with Belgium and France in the front rank, and in the absence of the mandate the New Zealand Government cannot be sure that the German property in Samoa can be treated as the Dominion's share. Many other serious difficulties will continue to exist until the status of western Samoa is exactly defined.

New Zealand's Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, intends to pay an official visit to Samoa in April next. He is going to travel in the New Zealand cruiser Chatham, and he will investigate conditions with the object of seeing if a short cut out of existing difficulties can be found. The League of Nations, at long range, looks like a very cumbersome and ineffective body, and perhaps the wise course for New Zealand to take would be to assume the existence of a sound mandate and proceed accordingly. A respectful regard for the wishes of the League of Nations may not be good business. The League, indeed, seems to have forgotten all about western Samoa.

FREEMASONS HONOR MEMORY OF BURNS

Poet's Reputation Said to Be Secure in Spite of Official Custodians—His Influence Is Great Throughout the World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Burns' celebrations have been many and frequent of late and both Scottish and English brethren have joined in the annual tribute to Scotland's famous bard. One of the most notable gatherings has been that of the Lodge Progress, No. 867, Dundee, when some 300 brethren assembled under the presidency of the Royal Worshipful Master J. D. Robertson. In proposing "The Immortal Memory" William Harvey said he wondered if Burns' gatherings were all that they might be. The official custody of the poet's reputation had been taken over by the Burns club, but so then Burns was a fetish rather than anything else. They were more concerned with the chair in which he sat, the desk at which he wrote, the platter out of which he supped his brose than with the priceless gems of song which bore his name.

The chief offenders, he said, were at Ayr and Dumfries. The cottage in which Robert Burns was born was overshadowed by a museum, which was nothing more than a glorified broker's shop, and which existed for the very Scottish purpose of making money, and the house in Dumfries was little better than a marine store. Fortunately the reputation of Burns was secure in spite of the official custodians. When the last of the Burns clubs, as now known, had crumbled into dust, the name of the poet would still be green, and his influence great among the peoples of the earth.

Initiations in Dundee

At the meeting of the provincial grand lodge of Forfarshire recently held in Dundee, it was stated that last year there were 1374 initiations in the province. The provincial grand treasurer, in his annual report, estimated the general expenditure for the present year at £200, an increase on the previous year. He moved that, in order to meet this, a levy of 5s. on each initiate should be made, which would bring in £208. Referring to the benevolent fund, the treasurer said that the funds of daughter lodges were in a very satisfactory condition, and in order that something might be laid aside for lean years he suggested that the levy for this purpose should be fixed at 2s. 6d. per initiate. Last year a sum of £300 had been invested in war stock.

St. Thomas' Lodge, Arbroath, No. 40, has had so large an augmentation to its membership in recent years that the members are now finding the present hall too limited in size to accommodate comfortably the attendances at the lodge meetings and to permit of convenient working. Instead, however, of securing fresh premises for their own special purposes and, in view of the flourishing condition of Freemasonry in Arbroath, it is suggested that all the lodges should combine for the purpose of erecting a large Masonic temple in the burgh.

Many New Members

"When you consider that last year alone over 30,000 new members were made you will readily understand the very large number of Freemasons there must be in Scotland, and be conscious of the great influence such a large body of men might wield in the country." This observation was made by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Earl of Eglinton, when installing the Rev. A. Wylie Smith as provincial grand master of Perthshire East for a second term of five years. Continuing, he said that if all the vast number of Masons saw eye to eye and all worked together in the consideration of the problems and difficulties

that confronted the country he was sure their advice and assistance would be very speedily forthcoming.

It has been unanimously decided to present a past grand master's jewel to Brig.-Gen. Robert Gordon Gilmour for his services as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has also decided to dissolve the existing provincial grand lodge of Cathness, Orkney, and Zetland; St. Peter's Operative Lodge No. 384 of Thurso, and St. Peter's No. 446 of Wick, to come under the direct supervision of Grand Lodge. The remaining lodges are to be placed under the supervision of a new provincial grand lodge to be known as the provincial grand lodge of Orkney and Zetland, the present provincial grand master, Robert Slater, to continue.

Several satisfactory reports have been received from various provincial grand masters. The Earl of Stair, provincial grand master of Galloway, reports that the working of the lodges is entirely satisfactory and the financial position good. Considerable additions have been made to the membership of all the lodges and the true spirit of Masonry is in evidence throughout the province. Dr. Edmund M. Dyer, of Stirlingshire, reports every lodge prospering in numbers and financially; A. M. B. Grahame, of Perthshire West, says that the daughter lodges, almost without exception, have been conducted in a very efficient manner, and in the great majority the past year has been marked by exceptional prosperity and progress; while Adam Roxburgh, of Jamaica, reports that though Scottish Freemasonry in Jamaica is not a strong organization numerically, he is proud to say that the utmost enthusiasm and perfect loyalty are the outstanding characteristics of the brethren.

FESTIVAL SEASON IN SEVILLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain.—Great preparations are already being made for the famous spring festivals which attract visitors from all over the world, and the intention is to make them specially brilliant this year as a prologue to the opening of the Hispano-Americano exhibition next year, following upon the electrical exhibition at Barcelona. Chief attention is being directed to the popular festival known as Feria, beginning as usual on April 15 and lasting three days, sections of the population living for a period in tents on the Prado de San Sebastian. This year there are to be grand pavilions and special illuminations, and the municipality, with the object of creating a record, has voted 500,000 pesetas for the entertainment purposes. Hotels are expecting a great harvest from foreigners and the tariffs are being put very high. At the same time it is evident that a change is coming over the celebrated Seville festivals, which lose their spontaneity and become sights for visitors. There is a new regulation this year against the wearing of masks and dominoes in the streets.

WINTER PORT FOR FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Finland.—Finland, which is proceeding in earnest with her work of reconstruction, is also determined to improve her harbor accommodation. In this connection the Finnish Railway Department has been making exhaustive investigations and the result is a recommendation to make Hangö a central harbor, in preference to Helsinki or Abo. For this purpose both the Hangö harbor and railway accommodation will have to be increased to four times their present capacity.

The Spring Suit
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BRITISH NEW GUINEA HAS LABOR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—British New Guinea, or Papua, which adjoins the former German territory now administered by Australia under mandate from the League of Nations, has increased its revenue in one year by 30 per cent, its imports by more than 60 per cent, and its exports by more than 50 per cent. "Yet Papua is not a Paradise," says Judge Murray, its Lieutenant-Governor, who has been visiting Australia. Even in Papua "H. C. L." raises its head, nearly one-fourth of the total revenue has been wiped out by the additional expenditure on the salaries of the public service, due to the increased cost of living.

But another problem requiring wise administration is the decline in the supply of native labor. This has not been caused by harshness—Papua prides itself, and apparently with justice, on sustaining the "highest traditions of British colonial administration." Yet the native labor supply, which was 8510 in 1918-19, when the figures were the largest on record, shrank to 6397 in the year 1919-20. Judge Murray says that the impossibility of providing rice had much to do with the shrinkage, as the "boys" did not like the substitutes. "The decrease in the purchasing power of money"—it sounds strange in Papua!—was another contributing fact, and added to this was the feeling in many of the villages that more men could not be spared owing to the exodus in the previous year.

Judge Murray finds help in his difficulty from Nigeria. Sir Frederick Lugard, the able British Administrator of the Nigeria, recently pointed out that the British policy was radically opposed to the coercion of labor even for public works, and employers must make conditions of service sufficiently attractive to secure the labor required. Not high wages, but decent bounties and fair and kind treatment, were the remedies put forward by Sir Frederick Lugard, and he advised that power plant and labor-saving machinery be introduced to as large an extent as possible.

Judge Murray cites this advice with appreciation and says that although he is personally of opinion that the labor shortage in Papua is temporary only, yet "it should serve as a warning that an adequate supply of labor can only be secured by making the conditions as attractive as possible."

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AUSTRALIANS AND COSTLY CANBERRA

Government Proposes to Erect There a Hostel Which Will Be Used as Parliament House and Accommodate Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Telegraphic intelligence indicates that the federal government is at last serious in an attempt to establish the Commonwealth's capital at Canberra, and that as a new preliminary a hostel for members of parliament and for civil servants will be erected, the hostel to be used as a temporary Parliament House. This news recalls the early efforts to find a site for a capital, efforts that covered much time and involved many parliamentary jaunts in search of an ideal spot.

The events that led up to the choice of Canberra are well known, and as the territory fixed met with the requirements demanded by the Constitution Act, the community was glad of a settlement. The acquisition of a tract of virgin country, sometimes unduly referred to as the Bush Capital, was, however, only the beginning of the problem which has been troubling the Commonwealth for many years. It was provided in the act that the territory should be situated in the mother state of New South Wales, and less than 100 square miles; and that such it should contain an area of not less than 100 square miles; and that such portion of the territory as consisted of Crown lands should be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

Public Opinion Changed

An important provision which at the time did not cause much apprehension, was that Parliament should sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of government. This clause was, however, framed over 20 years ago, and in the intervening period public opinion has vastly altered. The framers of the Constitution, moreover, did not anticipate such rapid strides in the Commonwealth's political development nor did they think of the great changes that would be wrought by a world war.

As a small nation, though undoubtedly a nation, the Commonwealth generally is inclined to resent the complacency of the state of Victoria in regard to the federal capital. As no fewer than 50 per cent of the population of the state resides in Melbourne, it cannot be thought surprising that Victorians are not over-zealous for any change in the seat of government. Melbourne, they contend, as a federal capital suits them in every way. Their city is regarded as the chief business center, the chief political center, the chief social center, and in fact, everything else.

Chief Political Center

The chief political center it undoubtedly is, for not only does it boast two federal houses of Parliament and two state legislatures, with their attendant retinue of civil servants, but the Governor-General largely resides in Melbourne, and his journeys to other states are sometimes regarded as visits, and it is frequently forgotten that His Excellency is as much Governor-General of the Island of Tasmania as he is of the vast island continent. Then again, Victoria as a sovereign state has its own governor, also appointed by the King; he, too, resides in Melbourne, and although he has no jurisdiction beyond the confines of his own state, he actually represents His Majesty in Victoria, and is responsible alone to the Crown for his official acts.

These are a few of the many reasons why some of the Australian people are desirous of transferring the temporary capital to its chosen site, eight years and more have passed since the selection of Canberra as the name for the capital city was announced, and during this period little has been done, though considerable sums of money have been expended. At the present time the Commonwealth is making great efforts to effect economies, and has tackled this problem seriously. When, therefore, attempts are made, in deference to the usually federal members from New South Wales in which state the federal territory is situated, to make an effort to develop the capital site, the economists have a good deal to say on the matter, and in this they have much support from all over the continent.

An Uneven Task

The task of those supporting the transfer movement is not an enviable one; but this does not deter their activities in many directions toward gaining their end. Quite lately Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, when visiting Canberra with the parliamentary party, was asked if it was proposed to fix Canberra as the meeting place of the forthcoming federal convention. He answered "No," but added that if such a proposal was made, it would have to be considered. There was, he contended, at present no building suitable for the purpose, and obviously a building would have to be constructed in the business part of the place for a public hall. If, Mr. Hughes added, there was a general feeling in favor of the convention being held there, a hall could be erected at a moderate cost, and would serve the dual purpose of a meeting place for the convention, and could be used for general purposes; but the question would have to be decided by the Cabinet and Parliament.

The federal capital question is one extending beyond the confines of the Commonwealth Parliament, as will be gathered from the following motion, notice of which was given by the Premier of New South Wales recently: "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Commonwealth government forthwith to comply with its definite constitutional obligation to

establish the Australian capital at Canberra; the erection for 20 years of this obligation is a serious breach of faith which should no longer be tolerated; the resentment of this state at the studied delay of the federal Parliament in carrying out its sacred trust should be respectfully conveyed to the Prime Minister in the strongest terms consistent with dignity; honorable members should closely cooperate with their colleagues of the Commonwealth Parliament in a united effort to enforce the just rights of the state of New South Wales." This clearly indicates the feeling of the state politicians; but even more emphatic was the recent great meeting at the Sydney town hall, when politicians of all parties were not only unanimous, but were frantically in passing resolutions calling on the federal government to fulfill its contract without further delay.

City of Foundation Stones

The Prince of Wales, during his recent visit, twitted the colonials about "the city of foundation stones," and his remark gave federal members furiously to think. On Mr. Hughes' return after visiting Canberra, he said there was a solemn compact with the people of Australia which must be observed, but they would have to proceed slowly to make the city worthy of a great Australia. Mr. Hughes' observations may be taken two ways, but there can be no question of slowness, if the financial position of the country is to be taken seriously into account.

The Commonwealth statistician recently supplied some information showing work done in the territory and also other interesting data. Satisfaction was expressed that 24,000 acres of the territory had been leased to returned soldiers for periods varying from five to twenty-five years; but that the sum of £1,000,000 had already been spent on the Canberra scheme, and the population today was less than 2000, causing concern. This is the great stumbling block, and with all her commitments, the question is asked: Can the Commonwealth afford a new capital?

LIQUOR CONTROL BILL PASSED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The new liquor act giving the provincial government absolute control of all alcoholic liquors by means of a commission of five, which will import wines and alcohol to be distributed by depots, the number and location of which will be fixed, has passed through all stages in the Legislature, and has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is, therefore, now the law of the Province, but will not go into effect until May 1. Several minor amendments were made to the measure while it was passing through the Legislative Council, but none of them changed the basis of the law as laid down in the Lower House, and only sought to make it more efficient and capable of enforcement.

As explained in the Legislative Council, there would be distributing depots only in cities and towns, but there would be none in towns which did not want them. The percentage of alcohol in beer would be raised to 5 per cent, and brewers would be limited to selling to vendors holding permits. "I know," said J. L. Perron, "that taverns under the old law sold the whisky with the beer. I believe they will not be tempted to continue this trade, for they will be liable to the loss of their permit without any judicial formalities, and, moreover, to the payment of a fine of \$1000 for the first offense, and to go to jail for subsequent offenses. As to vendors selling without permits, they will be sent to jail for the first offense without option of fine. I hope that this result will be the disappearance of the blighted flag, where real police is sold." Mr. Perron said that the time had come to put an end to the existing system which permitted the sale of patent medicines containing up to 30 per cent alcohol.

One clause was amended so that brewers will not be prohibited from selling or delivering beer outside of the Province. Another was amended so as to oblige the commission to secure the approval of the religious authorities for wines required for religious purposes. Another clause relative to fees for permits was amended so that the commission will charge only half the fees for a dining room in a hotel or a restaurant situated in a park of a city or town when such hotels or restaurants are only operated during the summer season. Another clause was amended making liable to a fine of \$100 any persons who carry into or drink within a tavern any alcoholic liquors other than beer. All the amendments were accepted by the Lower House.

DENMARK AND THE BALTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—It is officially announced here that the Danish Government has acknowledged the republics of Estonia and Latvia de jure, under date of February 5, 1921.

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NEW LOW PRICES ON Window Shades and Accessories

WATER COLOR			
36 in. x 6 ft.	The each
36 in. x 7 ft.	.....	85c each	.....
		Over, brown, white and ivory	
SPECIAL OIL OPALQUE			
36 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$1.25 ea.	.....
42 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$1.75 ea.	.....
48 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$2.25 ea.	.....
54 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$2.50 ea.	.....
60 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$2.75 ea.	.....
66 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$3.00 ea.	.....
72 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$3.25 ea.	.....
78 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$3.50 ea.	.....
84 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$3.75 ea.	.....
90 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$4.00 ea.	.....
96 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$4.25 ea.	.....
102 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$4.50 ea.	.....
108 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$4.75 ea.	.....
114 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$5.00 ea.	.....
120 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$5.25 ea.	.....
126 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$5.50 ea.	.....
132 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$5.75 ea.	.....
138 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$6.00 ea.	.....
144 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$6.25 ea.	.....
150 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$6.50 ea.	.....
156 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$6.75 ea.	.....
162 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$7.00 ea.	.....
168 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$7.25 ea.	.....
174 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$7.50 ea.	.....
180 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$7.75 ea.	.....
186 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$8.00 ea.	.....
192 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$8.25 ea.	.....
198 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$8.50 ea.	.....
204 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$8.75 ea.	.....
210 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$9.00 ea.	.....
216 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$9.25 ea.	.....
222 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$9.50 ea.	.....
228 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$9.75 ea.	.....
234 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$10.00 ea.	.....
240 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$10.25 ea.	.....
246 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$10.50 ea.	.....
252 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$10.75 ea.	.....
258 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$11.00 ea.	.....
264 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$11.25 ea.	.....
270 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$11.50 ea.	.....
276 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$11.75 ea.	.....
282 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$12.00 ea.	.....
288 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$12.25 ea.	.....
294 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$12.50 ea.	.....
300 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$12.75 ea.	.....
306 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$13.00 ea.	.....
312 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$13.25 ea.	.....
318 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$13.50 ea.	.....
324 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$13.75 ea.	.....
330 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$14.00 ea.	.....
336 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$14.25 ea.	.....
342 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$14.50 ea.	.....
348 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$14.75 ea.	.....
354 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$15.00 ea.	.....
360 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$15.25 ea.	.....
366 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$15.50 ea.	.....
372 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$15.75 ea.	.....
378 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$16.00 ea.	.....
384 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$16.25 ea.	.....
390 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$16.50 ea.	.....
396 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$16.75 ea.	.....
402 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$17.00 ea.	.....
408 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$17.25 ea.	.....
414 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$17.50 ea.	.....
420 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$17.75 ea.	.....
426 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$18.00 ea.	.....
432 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$18.25 ea.	.....
438 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$18.50 ea.	.....
444 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$18.75 ea.	.....
450 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$19.00 ea.	.....
456 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$19.25 ea.	.....
462 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$19.50 ea.	.....
468 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$19.75 ea.	.....
474 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$20.00 ea.	.....
480 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$20.25 ea.	.....
486 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$20.50 ea.	.....
492 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$20.75 ea.	.....
498 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$21.00 ea.	.....
504 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$21.25 ea.	.....
510 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$21.50 ea.	.....
516 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$21.75 ea.	.....
522 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$22.00 ea.	.....
528 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$22.25 ea.	.....
534 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$22.50 ea.	.....
540 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$22.75 ea.	.....
546 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$23.00 ea.	.....
552 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$23.25 ea.	.....
558 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$23.50 ea.	.....
564 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$23.75 ea.	.....
570 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$24.00 ea.	.....
576 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$24.25 ea.	.....
582 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$24.50 ea.	.....
588 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$24.75 ea.	.....
594 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$25.00 ea.	.....
600 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$25.25 ea.	.....
606 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$25.50 ea.	.....
612 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$25.75 ea.	.....
618 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$26.00 ea.	.....
624 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$26.25 ea.	.....
630 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$26.50 ea.	.....
636 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$26.75 ea.	.....
642 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$27.00 ea.	.....
648 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$27.25 ea.	.....
654 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$27.50 ea.	.....
660 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$27.75 ea.	.....
666 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$28.00 ea.	.....
672 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$28.25 ea.	.....
678 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$28.50 ea.	.....
684 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$28.75 ea.	.....
690 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$29.00 ea.	.....
696 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$29.25 ea.	.....
702 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$29.50 ea.	.....
708 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$29.75 ea.	.....
714 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$30.00 ea.	.....
720 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$30.25 ea.	.....
726 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$30.50 ea.	.....
732 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$30.75 ea.	.....
738 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$31.00 ea.	.....
744 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$31.25 ea.	.....
750 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$31.50 ea.	.....
756 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$31.75 ea.	.....
762 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$32.00 ea.	.....
768 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$32.25 ea.	.....
774 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$32.50 ea.	.....
780 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$32.75 ea.	.....
786 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$33.00 ea.	.....
792 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$33.25 ea.	.....
798 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$33.50 ea.	.....
804 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$33.75 ea.	.....
810 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$34.00 ea.	.....
816 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$34.25 ea.	.....
822 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$34.50 ea.	.....
828 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$34.75 ea.	.....
834 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$35.00 ea.	.....
840 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$35.25 ea.	.....
846 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$35.50 ea.	.....
852 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$35.75 ea.	.....
858 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$36.00 ea.	.....
864 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$36.25 ea.	.....
870 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$36.50 ea.	.....
876 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$36.75 ea.	.....
882 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$37.00 ea.	.....
888 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$37.25 ea.	.....
894 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$37.50 ea.	.....
900 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$37.75 ea.	.....
906 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$38.00 ea.	.....
912 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$38.25 ea.	.....
918 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$38.50 ea.	.....
924 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$38.75 ea.	.....
930 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$39.00 ea.	.....
936 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$39.25 ea.	.....
942 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$39.50 ea.	.....
948 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$39.75 ea.	.....
954 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$40.00 ea.	.....
960 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$40.25 ea.	.....
966 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$40.50 ea.	.....
972 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$40.75 ea.	.....
978 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$41.00 ea.	.....
984 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$41.25 ea.	.....
990 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$41.50 ea.	.....
996 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$41.75 ea.	.....
1002 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$42.00 ea.	.....
1008 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$42.25 ea.	.....
1014 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$42.50 ea.	.....
1020 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$42.75 ea.	.....
1026 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$43.00 ea.	.....
1032 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$43.25 ea.	.....
1038 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$43.50 ea.	.....
1044 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$43.75 ea.	.....
1050 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$44.00 ea.	.....
1056 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$44.25 ea.	.....
1062 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$44.50 ea.	.....
1068 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$44.75 ea.	.....
1074 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$45.00 ea.	.....
1080 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$45.25 ea.	.....
1086 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$45.50 ea.	.....
1092 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$45.75 ea.	.....
1098 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$46.00 ea.	.....
1104 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$46.25 ea.	.....
1110 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$46.50 ea.	.....
1116 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$46.75 ea.	.....
1122 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$47.00 ea.	.....
1128 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$47.25 ea.	.....
1134 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$47.50 ea.	.....
1140 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$47.75 ea.	.....
1146 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$48.00 ea.	.....
1152 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$48.25 ea.	.....
1158 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$48.50 ea.	.....
1164 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$48.75 ea.	.....
1170 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$49.00 ea.	.....
1176 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$49.25 ea.	.....
1182 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$49.50 ea.	.....
1188 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$49.75 ea.	.....
1194 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$50.00 ea.	.....
1200 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$50.25 ea.	.....
1206 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$50.50 ea.	.....
1212 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$50.75 ea.	.....
1218 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$51.00 ea.	.....
1224 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$51.25 ea.	.....
1230 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$51.50 ea.	.....
1236 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$51.75 ea.	.....
1242 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$52.00 ea.	.....
1248 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$52.25 ea.	.....
1254 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$52.50 ea.	.....
1260 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$52.75 ea.	.....
1266 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$53.00 ea.	.....
1272 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$53.25 ea.	.....
1278 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$53.50 ea.	.....
1284 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$53.75 ea.	.....
1290 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$54.00 ea.	.....
1296 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$54.25 ea.	.....
1302 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$54.50 ea.	.....
1308 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$54.75 ea.	.....
1314 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$55.00 ea.	.....
1320 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$55.25 ea.	.....
1326 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$55.50 ea.	.....
1332 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$55.75 ea.	.....
1338 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$56.00 ea.	.....
1344 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$56.25 ea.	.....
1350 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$56.50 ea.	.....
1356 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$56.75 ea.	.....
1362 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$57.00 ea.	.....
1368 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$57.25 ea.	.....
1374 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$57.50 ea.	.....
1380 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$57.75 ea.	.....
1386 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$58.00 ea.	.....
1392 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$58.25 ea.	.....
1398 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$58.50 ea.	.....
1404 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$58.75 ea.	.....
1410 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$59.00 ea.	.....
1416 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$59.25 ea.	.....
1422 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$59.50 ea.	.....
1428 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$59.75 ea.	.....
1434 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$60.00 ea.	.....
1440 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$60.25 ea.	.....
1446 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$60.50 ea.	.....
1452 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$60.75 ea.	.....
1458 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$61.00 ea.	.....
1464 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$61.25 ea.	.....
1470 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$61.50 ea.	.....
1476 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$61.75 ea.	.....
1482 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$62.00 ea.	.....
1488 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$62.25 ea.	.....
1494 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$62.50 ea.	.....
1500 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$62.75 ea.	.....
1506 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$63.00 ea.	.....
1512 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$63.25 ea.	.....
1518 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$63.50 ea.	.....
1524 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$63.75 ea.	.....
1530 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$64.00 ea.	.....
1536 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$64.25 ea.	.....
1542 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$64.50 ea.	.....
1548 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$64.75 ea.	.....
1554 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$65.00 ea.	.....
1560 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$65.25 ea.	.....
1566 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$65.50 ea.	.....
1572 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$65.75 ea.	.....
1578 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$66.00 ea.	.....
1584 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$66.25 ea.	.....
1590 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$66.50 ea.	.....
1596 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$66.75 ea.	.....
1602 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$67.00 ea.	.....
1608 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$67.25 ea.	.....
1614 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$67.50 ea.	.....
1620 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$67.75 ea.	.....
1626 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$68.00 ea.	.....
1632 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$68.25 ea.	.....
1638 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$68.50 ea.	.....
1644 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$68.75 ea.	.....
1650 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$69.00 ea.	.....
1656 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$69.25 ea.	.....
1662 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$69.50 ea.	.....
1668 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$69.75 ea.	.....
1674 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$70.00 ea.	.....
1680 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$70.25 ea.	.....
1686 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$70.50 ea.	.....
1692 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$70.75 ea.	.....
1698 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$71.00 ea.	.....
1704 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$71.25 ea.	.....
1710 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$71.50 ea.	.....
1716 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$71.75 ea.	.....
1722 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$72.00 ea.	.....
1728 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$72.25 ea.	.....
1734 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$72.50 ea.	.....
1740 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$72.75 ea.	.....
1746 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$73.00 ea.	.....
1752 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$73.25 ea.	.....
1758 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$73.50 ea.	.....
1764 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$73.75 ea.	.....
1770 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$74.00 ea.	.....
1776 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$74.25 ea.	.....
1782 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$74.50 ea.	.....
1788 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$74.75 ea.	.....
1794 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$75.00 ea.	.....
1800 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$75.25 ea.	.....
1806 in. x 6 ft.	.....	\$75.50 ea.	.....
1812 in. x 6 ft.	.....	

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CENTER OF BUSINESS INTEREST IS WAGES

Reductions in Pay Follow General Recession in Commodity Prices in the Process of Readjustment to Normal Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While further reductions in prices in some commodities are expected to effect a stable level in the process of readjustment, attention at present appears to be centered on the question of labor and wage deflation. In unorganized and scattered industries wages have been reduced. Now the more centralized groups of railroad and general building workers are coming to grips with the employers on the question. The Pennsylvania Railroad declares wages from that of the president down must be lowered. This follows the previous announcement of reductions on lines in New England. Many other railroads throughout the United States are planning to follow suit and the labor federations are preparing to resist.

The packing and steel industries, as well as many others, are going through the same process. Strikes appear to be considered untimely but every other effort, even to an appeal to the President, is being made to resist cuts in pay. While wages generally may not always be classed in the same category with any unduly inflated war-time prices, those that have been inequitable high have come down and at present the problem is resolving itself into the old phase of the march of labor to continually improve its condition and in this instance to retain as much as possible.

Stability Is Desired

The most desired objective in the labor wage situation is the same as in other lines, that of a stable level, so business may proceed with that much added assurance. Business in the United States is reported to be gaining slowly on the whole and in some spots it appears to be very encouraging. For instance, sales of woollens continue brisk, following the opening of fall lines by the American Woolen Company. Offerings of women's dress goods and overcoatings met such marked success that all lines in these departments have been withdrawn. Demand for overcoatings was exceedingly broad and equally strong for nearly all numbers, with result that instead of the product of two or three mills being sold out, it is reported on good authority that all 18 mills of the company making these goods are now in demand.

Playing what is called a "waiting game" is a great obstacle to a restoration of normal business now, and also assures congestion next winter that might be avoided. Both the buying public and selling coal dealers are at this damaging practice. The coal dealers and railroads, according to the weekly review of the Coal Age, have little to do, for little buying is reported by the public that is waiting for reductions in prices. In answer some dealers are saying they cannot afford to reduce prices as they usually do at this season. Not only that, but one dealer says the consumer will have to pay an advance if he waits after September 1. In the meantime the railroads' business has fallen off and wage reductions are in order.

Coal Company Profits

It is interesting to read the report of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at this time, when annual statements are carefully scrutinized to get perspective of business based on actual conditions. This company reports for 1920 a production does not record a parity with decrease in price at any time, and especially on a reduced output. "But coal is a staple necessity which must be had when wanted, and it is believed conditions requiring its larger use will make for better results than will the existing ones, under which it has been." In the early part of last year, production was handicapped to a considerable extent owing to the transportation tangle. "Up until the close of 1915, when a consolidation was effected forming the present company, earnings were of a small nature. But following the incorporation of the present concern profits have been very heavy, mostly due to war demands. For the five years, 1916 to 1920 inclusive, earnings for the common stock have totaled approximately \$97 a share. Out of the total of \$97 earned in this period, Pittsburgh Coal has only paid a modest dividend of \$5 per annum so that approximately \$92 a share has been retained.

"After deducting common dividends last year, and before allowing for federal taxes, the surplus totaled more than \$7,000,000, bringing the profit and loss surplus well in excess of \$30,000,000. This compares with \$10,245,000 which was shown at the close of 1915." The report compares as follows:

	1920	1919
Gross receipts	\$47,388,283	\$37,342,121
Net earnings	14,392,895	5,000,894
Depreciation	2,392,789	1,331,181
Divs and taxes	4,757,285	4,894,238
Surplus	6,752,821	227,620

BRITISH COTTON GOODS SITUATION

Recent Signs of Revival of Buying Prove to Be Deceptive and Market Is Again Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Reports from the cotton trade centers are still disappointing. It was thought recently that business was showing signs of revival, but the few movements that were made in this direction proved to be deceptive. Manufacturers were buying yarn with the belief that the cloth trade was on the point of improvement. This did not turn out to be the case, and since then the conditions of the market have fallen back to the dead level of the first week in the new year.

Raw cotton prices have even declined, and fully middling American cotton can be bought on spot in Liverpool at less than 10d. per pound. This is the price with all the charges of freight, insurance, commission, and everything else that has to be added in bringing the material from America to England. It cannot be grown at the price at which it is sold when stripped of the charges named. Until the price of raw cotton can be made firm, there will be great hesitation about buying and selling yarn and cloth productions.

The cloth market, however, has not been quite idle, but it has not reflected much confidence. Goods are wanted in India and China, but there is no desire to supply them without definite promise of prompt payment. In fact, there is plenty of trade to be done, but there is no money with which to pay for it in time.

It is the custom for cotton spinners to expect payment in a fortnight from the date of any order, and in a month in the case of cloth transactions. Few people, however, feel that they can find the money in this period, all being locked up in stocks, while the banks are still calling in overdrafts and giving little or no credit. Retail dealers have reduced the price of their textile goods enormously, but this is probably to obtain money to buy new season goods.

WHEAT ACREAGE IN FRANCE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The area sown to wheat in France for this year's harvest amounts to 12,138,000 acres, an increase of 6.3 per cent over last year and 8.3 per cent over the average for the preceding five years, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The area sown to rye increased 4.7 per cent, while oats showed an increase of not quite 1 per cent.

In British India the area sown to wheat for the next harvest, was 23,352,000 acres, or 23 per cent below the 1920 area, while the wheat area for Bulgaria was about 1 per cent greater than for the preceding year.

NEW YORK MARKET GOES DOWN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market was broader and more reactionary yesterday, rails, steels, copper and shipbuilding featuring. Standard and speculative issues lost 1 to 3 points on unusually heavy offerings. United States Steel fell below 80 and Pennsylvania increased its loss to another 2 points. Call money was steady at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 759,900 shares.

The close was weak: Steel 79½, off 3; Chrysler 71½, off 1½; Anaconda 34½, off 2½; Southern Pacific 72½, off 1½.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England weekly statement follows:

	Decrease
Total reserve	\$18,299,000
Circulation	128,474,000
Deposits	128,324,000
Other assets	\$3,714,000
Other deposits	115,148,000
Public debts	17,881,000
Govt. securities	\$9,158,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 13.80 per cent, compared with 12.34 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 18.50 to 21.60 per cent this week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were \$276,910,000, compared with \$270,429,000 last week and \$285,550,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregated \$307,908,000, compared with \$307,339,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is \$28,828,000, compared with \$28,835,000 in the previous week. Rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thursday	Wednesday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.90	\$3.88½	\$4.8645
France (French)	.0715	.0710½	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0715½	.0712	.1930
France (Swiss)	.162	.1617	.1930
Lire	.0369	.0368½	.1930
Guilder	.3422	.3420	.4070
German marks	.0159	.0157½	.2480
Canadian dollar	.275	.277	.727
Argentine pesos	.2494	.2485	.4125
Drachmas (Greek)	.0755	.0753	.1930
Pesetas	.1395	.1393	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2245	.2245	.2480
Norwegian kroner	.1610	.1611	.2480
Danish kroner	.1620	.1625	.2480

PIPE LINE SHIPMENTS DECLINE

TULSA, Oklahoma.—The Prairie Pipe Line Company February shipments were 3,897,215 barrels, a decrease of 760,540, compared with January.

CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Dominion Farmers Feel Easier to Proceed With Production Since the Emergency Tariff Bill Veto in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Possibly the most important development of the week to Canadian business has been the veto in the United States of the Fordney tariff bill. In the average commercial review little mention may be made of this; but anyone intimately acquainted with that great body of important buyers, the farmers, knows that this measure has been looked on with very grave concern. This is especially true of those in the prairie provinces, whose prosperity more directly affects eastern business than any other body of consumers in the Dominion. The western farmers will take long chances on production, even at prevailing high prices, if an outlet for their chief products is assured; but if, while the European demand is slack, the southern outlet is barred to wheat and cattle, they will be disinclined to take chances, which in turn will mean decreased production, reduced purchasing power and a depressing effect on business.

The readiness with which large new Canadian leases are being absorbed by the investing public, especially that of the United States, is an evidence of faith in the basic industries of Canada, and is also an assurance that development work will be vigorously prosecuted. This is true especially of the pulp and paper industry, another large issue, that of Brompton for \$2,500,000, being on the eve of announcement. In considering the prospects before the Canadian branch of this industry, it should be taken into account that while a period of lower paper prices is at hand, Canadian companies have in the rate of exchange a source of revenue that is not available to those in the United States. The importance of this will be readily appreciated when it is remembered that this was probably worth \$15,000,000 last year. Nor will this soon disappear.

Pulp and Paper Industry

It is worthy of note that the United States is becoming a more and more important factor in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, and that in proportion as the mills of northern Europe get on their feet. Strong evidence of this is to be seen in the trade returns for January. These show that while the value of all exports of pulp and paper to the United Kingdom dropped from \$551,000 in January, 1920, to \$210,000 in January, 1921, the value of these exports to the United States went from \$8,070,000 to \$10,204,000.

The railway companies will make an effort to regain part of their lost passenger business through a restoration of the old-time holiday rates. The Canadian Pacific is out with an announcement that a reduction of 25 per cent covering national holidays will be made during the near future. It is certain that this will be met by the Canadian Nationals; indeed, it is probable that a joint arrangement has been entered into on this matter. The present level of rates has greatly reduced passenger travel is true, and it is evident that the companies have decided that they must offer strong inducements to get it back.

Continued reports of a steady improvement in business generally come from the different portions of the Dominion. Possibly as good evidence as any that a level of more stable conditions has been reached is to be seen in the fact that there has been quite a reduction in the number of failures during the last 10 days. Collections, while not up to the average, are said to be improving.

Bank Opinion of Progress

The opinion of the Canadian Bank of Commerce as to the progress made in the process of readjustment is of interest. In its March letter it says: "The steadiness and orderliness of liquidation in Canada has created a measure of confidence which will greatly aid further progress toward normal conditions, for, although deflation is taking place, it cannot be said that the readjustment has been too rapid or that business casualties have been as numerous as at first anticipated."

It is within the range of probability that Sir Henry Drayton's next budget will see either a further extension of the sales tax, or the introduction of a turn-over tax on all transactions. The marked decrease in the customs revenue, which for political, to say nothing of other reasons, cannot be increased, the abandonment of the luxury tax and the strong probability of the disappearance also of the business profits tax—these developments are almost certain to render necessary the tapping of new sources of revenue, and the suggested methods seem to afford as good a way out as any. His last budget showed that the Minister of Finance is not slow to try experiments if he considers them warranted, and something equally new may be tried.

When the official estimate of the value of Canada's mineral production, made at the end of 1920, indicated an increase of \$24,000,000 over that for 1919, general satisfaction was expressed, the more so because the reduced prices of certain minerals, accompanied as they had been by a decided increase in the aggregate value was a genuine proof of increased production. But the satisfaction is much greater now that the final official returns show a total production valued at \$217,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The offering of the Sudan Government loan in the London market met with a poor reception. The issue, amounting to £2,500,000, bears a 4½ per cent coupon and was put out at 92, redeemable in 1925.

Net earnings, after depreciation, depletion and taxes, of the Barnsdall Corporation and subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1920, were \$2,543,386, equivalent to 18 per cent or \$4.54 a share earning on the outstanding common stock, compared to \$1,406,967 equal to 11 per cent or \$2.70 a share in the preceding year. After payment of dividends \$1,167,386 was carried to surplus, bringing the final surplus to \$6,123,485.

Transactions in all bonds on the New York Stock Exchange from January 1 to March 5 totaled \$555,437,000, which compares with \$696,762,000 for the same period a year ago, or a decrease of \$141,325,000. Considerable Liberty and Victory bonds only, the figures are \$356,562,000 for 1921, against \$333,730,000 for 1920, a decrease of \$177,232,000.

A private corporation plans to build a system of seven to ten dams on the Colorado River, from Wyoming to the Mexican border. Initial work on the first unit has been started at Boulder Canyon, Nevada, expected to be the costliest dam in the world, about as high as the Woodworth Building, and will impound enough water to make an artificial lake almost as large as one of the Great Lakes. Power product from this dam is estimated to be worth \$3,000,000 in income a month.

The collapse in the raw and refined sugar markets late in 1920 finds reflection in the voluntary petition filed by the Continental Products Company, showing liabilities of \$5,392,288 and assets of only \$704,887.

The investment index figure of the British Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., at the end of February shows 100 standard investment securities had an aggregate value on December 31, 1918, of \$2,991,000,000, on December 31, 1919, of \$3,031,000,000, and on February 28, 1921, of \$2,620,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

Armour & Co. on April 1 will pay the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock of the Armour & Co. stock. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record March 15.

The Endicott Johnson Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock and \$1.25 per share on the common stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

The Northern Pacific Railway has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May 2 to stock of record March 18.

The J. C. Penney Company has declared its regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 21.

The Fairbanks Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. The annual meeting on April 13 close on March 25 and reopen April 14.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Deposits of the United States postal savings system as of March 1 aggregated \$168,350,000, a gain of more than \$10,000,000 for the month. In the New York office the deposits were \$49,443,358, an increase of \$334,279. In Brooklyn they were \$15,594,338, a gain of \$71,229. Deposits in Chicago were \$7,972,558, Boston \$4,490,574, Pittsburgh \$3,929,610, Detroit \$3,631,524, Philadelphia \$3,049,021, and Newark \$1,995,160.

TURKISH POUND INCREASES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—The value of the Turkish gold pound has considerably increased, having recently risen in one day from 200 to 218 piastres (Syrian). A further improvement is anticipated.

LEAD OFFERED AT 4 CENTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Large sellers are offering lead at 4 cents a pound. The average price in 1914 was 3.56 cents; the lowest level reached in the last 15 years. In 1917, lead sold as high as 8.75 cents a pound.

COPPER SELLS AT 12 CENTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Copper has sold at 12 cents a pound, the lowest price since February, 1914, when the metal changed hands at 11.75 cents. In 1917 copper sold as high as 36 cents.

PRICE OF RIVETS REDUCED

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Rivet producers here have made another official reduction of \$3 a ton in prices, which practically meets the shading that recently has been current in this product.

United Fruit Company

DIVIDEND NO. 87

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1921.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

EGYPT WANTS STATE EXPENSES REDUCED

Deficit Anticipated Because of Loss Due to General Readjustment of Business, So Government Wants Costs Cut

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Anticipating a considerable deficit on its estimates of revenue for the financial year ending on March 31 next, the Egyptian Government has issued an urgent circular to all departments requiring them to reduce their expenditure to a minimum. A revision of their estimates of future expenditure is requested, so that by their classification into immediately remunerative and unremunerative, the more urgent needs may be met.

While most countries have experienced difficult times recently, Egypt has really had but little cause for complaint, unprecedented revenue having been realized during the last three years, although expenditure rose very considerably. A country which can carry on successfully when its staple product, cotton, falls from \$196 per cent in February, 1920, to \$33 in 1921, is no very bad way. It is true that imports, which up to the last returns, issued in November, had been exceptionally heavy, have fallen off considerably since then, that railway receipts have decreased to a marked extent owing to a large part of the cotton crop being moved by water and to less frequent traveling on the part of the public, that the registration of land sales has diminished rapidly and that a certain amount of difficulty has been experienced in collecting the land tax because so much cotton is sold.

At the same time living expenses are decreasing, though not as quickly as actual wholesale prices should warrant perhaps. On the whole, there have been remarkably few failures of any importance; while the backbone of the country, the fellah, has, in spite of his spendthrift reputation, profited by the past year's prosperity in paying off most of his mortgages, as the bank returns clearly show. Thus the last report of the largest mortgage bank in the country shows that while in the four years, 1910-14, the issues of mortgages \$29,072,449 exceeded the recoveries by \$21,437,978, in the six years, 1914-20, the recoveries (\$21,377,134) exceeded the issues by \$2,695,310. While bankers are very cautious on advancing money on merchandise, the mortgage companies are ready meeting applications backed by the security of good land. This being so, there is no use to indulge pessimistic views of the future. The fellah—the most important element in a purely agricultural country—requires financing while he disposes of his crops and grows the next cotton crop and other crops which must be needed in the near future. He has the security and is not heavily involved, rather, in fact, has never been so solvent since civilization began to look into its affairs, and the mortgage companies are gladly meeting his demands. Few countries are so fortunately circumstanced today. While then the government may be perfectly justified in reducing current expenditure to a minimum compatible with efficiency, yet it is hoped that the many projects so important in providing means of expansion to the ever-growing population will not be shelved or even modified to any large extent.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPORT

Hamburg and Cologne Are Two Centers That Show Greatest Decrease After War Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The following table shows the movements in the number of hands employed and wages paid within the German chemical industry, one of the most important in the country and one of those in which Germany herself has most faith as regards the future. The figures for 1920 are not yet available.

	No. of works	Hands employed	Average annual wages
1913	15,042	277,429	1,264
1914	15,014	245,890	1,274
1915	14,914	219,646	1,244
1916	14,992	206,420	1,493
1917	15,129	228,261	1,950
1918	15,394	260,546	2,485
1919	15,060	294,766	3,812

The two centers which show the most serious decrease after the war are Hamburg and Cologne, where the decrease amounts to, respectively, 23 and 32 per cent, compared with an average of 18.3 per cent for the whole of Germany gauged by the number of all-day workers. Leipzig heads the list both as regards the number of factories and the number of hands employed, the figures being, respectively, 2648 and 125,559. Cologne comes next and Berlin is third, with 2515 factories and 68,393 hands. The number of both undertakings and hands employed for 1920 is expected to show some though not a very important increase, but wages have risen very considerably, in many cases exceeding 10,000 marks per hand per year.

CONFIDENT FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—A feeling of confidence was noted throughout the city yesterday and the stock exchange markets generally displayed firmness, although trading failed to expand. Notwithstanding tighter rates for money due to revenue payments the gilt-edged section scored fresh gains.

Hopes for an early downfall of the Soviet regime led to additional strength in Russian descriptions. The oil group was more lively and firm. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½ and Mexican Eagle 5½. Dollar descriptions were easier in sympathy with the New York exchange. South American rails were well maintained. The industrial section had a better tone. Hudson's Bay was 5½. French loans were quiet. Kafirs were steady. Consols for money 4½. Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 10, Rand mines 2½, bar silver 31¾, per ounce. Money 6 per cent. Discount rates—short 7 per cent; three months 6½ to 6 11-16.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York.—Unfilled steel orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation February 28 amounted to 6,933,867 tons, compared with 7,573,164 tons in January. The February total is the smallest since January, 1919, when unfilled orders totaled 6,684,268 tons.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 11, 1921, May 11.51, July 12.30, October 12.83, December 13.04. Spot cotton quiet; middling 11.60.

BRITISH SHIPPING REVIEW FOR YEAR

Fall in Freights and Rates Accompanied by No Reduction in Running Costs Except in the Price of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—British shipping has experienced a dramatic fall in freights during 1920. Time charter rates fell from 25s. to 10s., and after the close of 1920 the rate dropped to 7s. 6d.

The falling off was accompanied by no reduction in the cost of running charges, except in the price of coal, according to the report of the Chamber of Shipping. As compared with the preceding year, the increase amounted to 149 per cent in the coasting and home trade, and 280 per cent in the case of foreign trade. Under present conditions, very little shipping is being run at a profit, and on a great many voyages heavy losses have recently been incurred. According to information collected at the end of January, 1921, there was laid up in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Scandinavian ports (apart from 265 wooden ships laid up in the United States of America) 5,000,000 dead weight, or approximately 3,000,000 tons gross.

The sea-going tonnage of the world, excluding sailing vessels, was on June 30, 1920, 51,600,000 gross tons; the share of the United Kingdom was 18,100,000 gross tons or 35 per cent; the share of the British Empire was 20,000,000 gross tons, or 38.7 per cent. The pre-war (1914) proportions of the United Kingdom and Empire tonnage were 43.8 per cent and 47.5 per cent respectively, the tonnage being: United Kingdom 15,900,000, British Empire 20,520,000. Thus, while the British proportions were lower than before the war, the actual tonnage of the Empire practically equaled the pre-war sum, notwithstanding war losses.

The entrances and clearances of British ships in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, which were 72,000,000 net tons in 1913, amounted to 44,000,000 in 1919 and rose to 50,000,000 in 1920. The weight of exports and imports during last year were about 60 per cent of those of 1913, indicating a slight improvement on the figures for 1919. The most serious falling off, from the point of view of shipowners, was in coal exports, which decreased from 73,000,000 tons in 1913 to about 20,000,000 tons in 1920.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

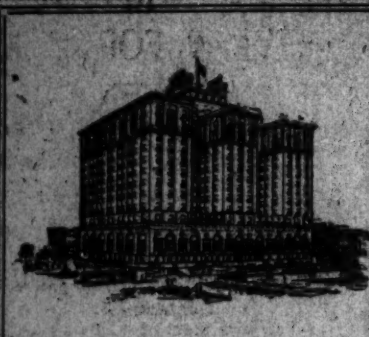
PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs) follows:

	March 9	March 2
Gold on hand	5,502,549,000	5,503,351,000
Silver	246,241,000	246,107,000
Circulation	38,248,246,000	38,115,947,000
Gen. dep.	3,321,302,000	3,351,237,000
Bills discounted	2,927,496,000	3,145,450,000
Treasury dep.	26,100,000,000	26,000,000,000
Advances	5,024,780,000	5,177,932,000

CHICAGO MARKETS

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CENTRAL



Hotel Cleveland

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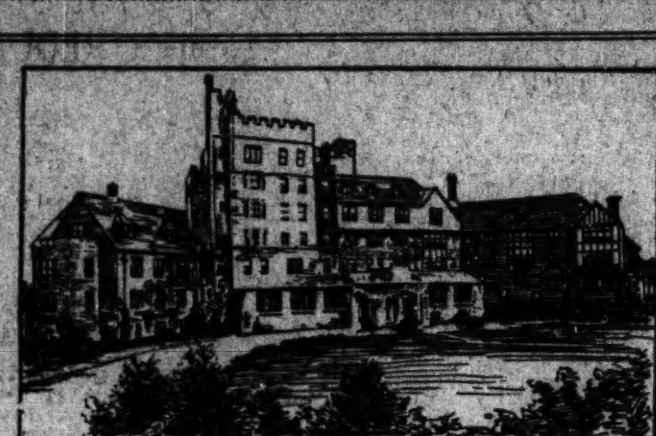
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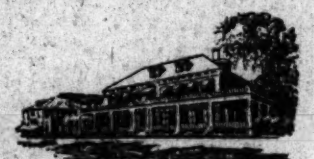
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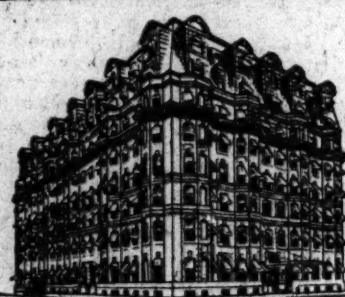
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No rooms without bath.

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For 2 persons, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00 per day
For 3 persons, \$4.00, 4.50, 5.00 per day
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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE-CORNERED
TIE IS PROBABLE

Vaughan and Leu Boost Records
to Three Games Won and One
Lost in Contest for the United
States Amateur Billiards Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Probability of a three-cornered tie for first place in the tourney for the United States Amateur Pocket Billiards championship appeared yesterday afternoon at Chicago Athletic Association when C. A. Vaughan of Chicago and W. H. Leu of Rockford, Illinois, boosted their records to three games won and one lost, with the certainty that either C. E. Patterson of Chicago or J. H. Shoemaker of New York would catch them before the final game today.

Long drawn, but close and interesting up to the 100-point mark was the match in which Vaughan defeated H. E. Daw of Detroit, Michigan. The score was 125 to 98 in 47 innings. Neither player was consistent defensively, as they did a lot of safety scratching at times, and at other periods they took chances on break-up shots that scattered the combinations effectively, but failed to pocket the object ball. Vaughan ran a 17 for high while Daw's best string was 15. The match by frames:

C. A. Vaughan—1 0 0 16 0 0 0 10 0
0 0 6 5 2 17 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 13 33 1 0 0 0 4 7 1 0 0 0 5—125
Scratches: 10; Innings: 47; high run: 17.
H. E. Daw—0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 7 2 10 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 0 6 2 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—109. Scratches: 11; Innings: 47; high run: 15.

Referee—Adolph Spielmann.
Little trouble was given to W. H. Leu of Rockford by Gustave Gardner of New York City, in the first of yesterday's afternoon games. The Illinois champion scored 125 points against 55 for the easterner in 39 innings. It was Gardner's fourth straight loss and Leu's third victory since his initial defeat. High runs were 23 and 3 for the winner and loser respectively. The match by frames:

W. H. Leu—3 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 10
1 13 22 0 0 1 1—127. Scratches: 2; Innings: 31; high run: 21.
Gustave Gardner—0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—58. Scratches: 3; Innings: 39; high run: 8.

Two new records for the tourney were set up by J. H. Shoemaker, of New York, seven times champion, on Wednesday night when he defeated C. A. Vaughan, of Chicago, 125 to 57. He established a new low with 21 innings for game, and a new high run with a 31. He spurred at the very start with a 14, pocketed his high in the third inning, and by the seventh frame had run up a lead of 76 to 1. Vaughan's best run was 21. The match by frames:

J. H. Shoemaker—14 11 31 11 0 0 0
0 0 0 20 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2; Innings: 31; high run: 31.
C. A. Vaughan—0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—62. Scratches: 5; Innings: 21; high run: 21.
Referee—G. H. Lewis.

TO HOLD TRACK
MEET IN JUNE

First United States Intercollegiate
Outdoor Track and Field
Event to Be Held in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The first United States Intercollegiate outdoor track and field meet, an event which was sanctioned at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here in December, is to be held in Chicago on June 11. This announcement is made by the committee appointed to make arrangements—Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director, University of Chicago; J. L. Griffith, assistant professor of physical education, University of Illinois, and T. E. Jones, track coach, University of Wisconsin.

Will the eastern athletes pay any attention to this meeting? Some coaches in the middle west believe they will not, but it is thought certain that the Missouri Valley and farther west teams will be anxious to compete. The committee is working on a program and straightening out a list of events, as some contests are held differently in various parts of the country.

An effort is being made to change the date of the track and field championship meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, the "Big Ten," to conform to the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and Missouri Valley Conference meets, which are to be held on the last Saturday in May. The "Big Ten" meet is being held this year on the first Saturday in June.

Athletes in the Missouri Valley Conference will be deprived of their customary opportunity to take part in the "Big Ten" meet if it is set ahead one week, to coincide with the Missouri Valley affair. This consideration may defeat the move to change the date.

AUSTRALIANS TO
COPY AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—If Australian swimmers are to regain old-time supremacy and even up for

the defeats inflicted by Norman Ross in the Commonwealth and by Ross and other Americans at the Olympic Games, one thing is essential, before they can swim they must learn to "crawl."

The manager of the Australian Olympic team, H. A. Bennett, declares that the Australian strokes are antiquated, and that the American "independent crawl" must be adopted. Harry Hay, one of the Commonwealth's representatives at the games, says that the Australian swimmers with his legs too stiff and is unable to keep up the American crawl over a distance. He points to the case of an American girl representative of 11 years who swam half a mile down a river and then returned and swam in the baths.

"The Americans make a pleasure of their swimming," Australians make a burden of it," Hay says. These frank admissions by representative Australian swimmers have added to the interest attached to the visit to the Commonwealth, by invitation, of Pau Kealoha and Lady Langer. Future champions of the Commonwealth may owe much to these Hawaiians, as well as to Ross.

Every effort is being made to foster junior talent, and Sydney has three very promising youngsters. Charles Pringle, a schoolboy, is the American independent crawl, is a schoolboy, and he has covered the quarter-mile in 6m. 22s., and the half-mile in 13m. 22s.

CORNELL WINS
FROM COLUMBIA

Ithaca Come From Behind In
Second Half of Intercollegiate
Basketball League Game

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL
LEAGUE

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	1	857
Dartmouth	6	2	750
Cornell	5	4	584
Princeton	5	3	428
Columbia	3	6	333
Yale	1	7	128

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York.—Trailing Columbia University all the way through the first half of Wednesday night's intercollegiate basketball league game, Cornell University gave a spectacular exhibition of the well-known "comeback" in the second period, and by the time the whistle sounded the game's ending, Cornell had run up 31 points to 18 for the New York five. The score at the end of the first half was 16 to 10 in Columbia's favor, the New Yorkers having thrown 6 goals from the floor and having outpassed and generally outplayed the home team.

The brilliant work of F. H. Johnson '21, Columbia's forward, was the outstanding feature of this period. He threw 4 field goals, and I. N. Sidman '21, Cornell's star guard, seemed powerless to check him. In the second half, however, baskets by C. N. Barkalee '22, N. F. Rippe '22 and Sidman brought Cornell up on even terms, and the same three men, aided by Capt. Joaquim Molinet '21, then proceeded to launch a spectacular attack in which long and successful throws featured, clinching victory for Cornell. Numerous penalties in this half also hurt the New Yorkers, Sidman making good 7 foul goals. This was the second victory for Cornell over Columbia on the court this winter. The summary:

CORNELL.....COLUMBIA
Molinet, I. N.rg. Lautman, Bauners
Barkalee, Luther, Jr.rg. Reilly, Eder
Rippe, N. F.rg. Watson
Sidman, J.rg. Johnson
Columbia, rg.rg. Tynan
Score—Cornell University 31, Columbia University 18. Goals from floor—Rippe 13, Molinet 5, Barkalee 2, Sidman 2, Cornell 10; Cornell 4, Tynan 2 for Columbia. Goals from foul—Sidman 11 for Cornell; Johnson 6 for Columbia. Referee—Mr. Messer, Troy. Umpire—E. M. Rochester. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

NORTHWESTERN WINS
IN DUAL SWIMMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Northwestern University's swimming team defeated the University of Iowa March 5 to 19 in the Hawkeye pool by the score of 49 to 19 in a dual meet. Iowa was able to win two firsts from the strong Northwestern team, but in the swimming events the Purple Stars had things almost entirely their own way. The summary:

40-Yard Swim—Won by John Haver, Northwestern; J. J. Thompson, Northwestern, second; Ross Clark, Iowa, third. Time—20:45.
100-Yard Swim—Won by John Haver, Northwestern; D. F. Boynton, Iowa, second; Ross Clark, Iowa, third. Time—38:20.
150-Yard Back Stroke—Won by W. G. Agnew, Northwestern; J. E. Hayford, Northwestern, second; C. L. Smith, Iowa, third. Time—5m. 23s.
200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by H. C. Daniels, Northwestern; E. J. Gattlieb, Northwestern, second; P. O. D. Vedova, Iowa, third. Time—5m. 44s.
250-Yard Swim—Won by M. F. Hayford, Northwestern; E. J. Gattlieb, Northwestern, second; Cliff Shepherd, Iowa, third. Time—5m. 44s.
100-Yard Relay—Won by Northwestern. Time—1m. 21s.
100-Foot Plunge—Won by R. E. Forney, Iowa; C. M. Karborough, Northwestern, second; E. C. Halbach, Iowa, third. Time—22s.
Fancy Diving—Won by Cliff Shepherd, Northwestern; E. J. Gattlieb, Northwestern, second; G. K. Trumbo, Northwestern, third.
Water Basketball—Northwestern 12, Iowa 1.

PURDUE WRESTLERS
LOSE TO ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois.—Displaying unexpected ability the University of Illinois wrestlers, taking nearly every bout, defeated the strong Purdue University team Friday afternoon by a 28-to-20 score. Only the welterweight and middleweight matches went the three-period limit, the remaining being decided by fall or decision after two rounds.

George Meyer '23, although outweighed by 60 pounds by F. E. Spencer '22 of Purdue, displayed the best work of the meet, losing by decision in one of the hardest bouts ever witnessed on the local mat. The victory, the second of the season, gives Illinois an advantage over other Western Conference teams in the annual championships which are to be contested at Indiana University.

BALTIMORE TEAM
TO VISIT CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The success of the western Ontario junior collegiate track athletes at Baltimore, Maryland, and the proposed return visit of the star Baltimore team will do a great deal to increase interest in track athletics in the western peninsula of Ontario.

SIX GYMNASTS
DEFEND TITLE

University of Chicago Must
Depend Upon These Men
to Retain Their Conference
Championship This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—On the shoulders of six athletes, weighs the burden of retaining for the University of Chicago the gymnastic championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Only one of these is a letter man, three are veterans of last year's competition, and two have had no conference competition; yet their combined ability is such that, unless some of the other "Big Ten" institutions develop stars at present unknown, Marquette follows are confident of winning another title.

Coach D. L. Hoffer has developed five championship gymnastic teams at Chicago. One of them, that of 1917, won the intersectional collegiate championship against eastern colleges. Part of Coach Hoffer's success is due to his method of working all aspirants in all-round performance instead of allowing them to specialize. Then when a meet comes and his most talented man in a certain event is unable to compete, he can work in any of the others rather than allow the event to go by default or put in a makeshift substitute.

Another method that has been effective in developing championship gymnasts is that of keeping the men working throughout the college year. The conference competitive season ends with the championship meet early in March and most colleges allow the interest to lapse from then on. At Chicago, however, Coach Hoffer keeps the men working up to the end of the college term in preparation for the following year. Interest is sustained by withholding the letters.

Of the six aspirants for the varsity, Capt. George Schindlenbach '22 is perhaps the best all-round performer. It is his task to replace J. A. McHugh '22, captain last year, who was the most gifted gymnastic artist Chicago has ever had. Captain Schindlenbach is the conference champion on the horse. He finished second on the parallel bars last year, and his work on the horizontal bars, the flying rings and at tumbling has shown marked improvement.

Besides McHugh of last year's championship team, the Maroons have lost H. H. Inlow and H. L. B. Pringle, letter men. Inlow was champion on the flying rings. He will be replaced by C. S. Kessler '22, who was second best on the rings, and champion at club swinging. He is showing ability at tumbling and handling himself well on the horizontal bars.

George Morris '22 is the second-best man all round. His specialties, however, are the horizontal bars, on which he was second at the Conference meet, and the flying rings. Another veteran is R. A. Cripe '21, who won the side-horse event in all the dual meets last year and was just beaten out by Schindlenbach for the championship. This year he is the second-best man of the team on parallel bars.

An aspirant who has never competed before is C. F. Huml '21. He is good on the horse, parallel and horizontal bars, and is fairly certain of making the varsity. Only one sophomore, W. W. Wood, is likely to get a place. He is an all-round gymnast, with specialties on the bars and the flying rings.

Due perhaps to the strength of his team, Coach Hoffer has had a hard time getting dual meets with other Conference universities. Most of the colleges are developing teams for the conference meet, but few are willing to schedule dual contests. Dates have been negotiated with two other strong teams, however. The Conference meet is to be held at Indiana University March 10-11. If Chicago wins the title it will try to get a meet with the winners of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic League for the intersectional championship.

PURDUE WRESTLERS
LOSE TO ILLINOIS

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from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois.—Displaying unexpected ability the University of Illinois wrestlers, taking nearly every bout, defeated the strong Purdue University team Friday afternoon by a 28-to-20 score. Only the welterweight and middleweight matches went the three-period limit, the remaining being decided by fall or decision after two rounds.

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BALTIMORE TEAM
TO VISIT CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The success of the western Ontario junior collegiate track athletes at Baltimore, Maryland, and the proposed return visit of the star Baltimore team will do a great deal to increase interest in track athletics in the western peninsula of Ontario.

lario. The annual meet in this city on May 24 will be more popular than ever. The achievement of the western Ontario boys at Baltimore has caused the greatest enthusiasm. Entering the American lists for the first time after having had very little opportunity of training together the relay team carried off first honors in the four-mile run in the time of 19m. 57.1-5s. This is 11 2-5s. faster than the four-mile relay was ever done at an intercollegiate meet.

At an international indoor meet here Saturday the City of London plans to present gold medals to A. Numan of Paris, W. Thompson of London, G. Cade of St. Marys and O. J. Hammond of Delaware, for their record-breaking run at Baltimore. The visiting athletes for this meet are expected to include R. S. Whitford, Fineman, Stulman, W. H. Whitford, Zelinski, Brown, Nelli, Rollins and Spinnery. Eight members of the team are members of the regular Baltimore squad.

SEATTLE BEATS
VANCOUVER 4-2

Victoria Is Now Eliminated
From Playoff in Pacific Coast
Hockey League Championship

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vancouver	12	10	355
Seattle	12	12	360
Victoria	10	13	424

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—Seattle put an end to all chance of Victoria entering the playoff for the right to meet Vancouver for the championship of the Pacific Coast Hockey League Wednesday night when they defeated Vancouver by 4 goals to 2. This victory gives Seattle the right to meet Vancouver in a two-game playoff, goals to count. The first game will be held at the Vancouver Arena Monday and the second game in Seattle on Wednesday.

Wednesday's game was one of the most exciting ever witnessed on the local ice, not so much for the brilliance of the hockey displayed, but mainly owing to its importance. In the first period Seattle played for all they were worth and right from the face-off pressed hard. Two minutes after the start Morris secured and made a fine opening for Foyston to score after Holmes had saved. Riley again carried the puck to Vancouver territory and one minute after the last goal placed his team two goals to the good. Vancouver pressed hard for some time and only the steady defense prevented them from scoring.

In the second period Vancouver got hot and pressed hard and made 4 goals. The first goal was scored by Adams, who had eluded the defense. Holmes was called upon to save his net again about five minutes after the period had started. However, Foyston placed his team 2 up by a second individual effort. Scarcely had the puck been set in motion again when Riley, with one of his characteristic fairs, broke through the defense and scored. For the rest of the period both teams struggled hard, but without further success. In the third period Vancouver made a desperate effort to pull the game round and two minutes after the period had started Duncan scored. Battling hard the visitors were nearly through on many occasions, but were held out. The summary:

SEATTLE.....VANCOUVER
Riley, W.rg. Skinner
Walker, F.rg. Adams
Foyston, C.rg. Mackay
Morris, W.rg. Harris
Rowe, J.rg. Cook
Rickey, J.rg. Holmes
Holmes, G.rg. Lehman
Score—Seattle 4, Vancouver 2. Goals—Foyston 2, Riley 2 for Seattle; J. Adams, Duncan for Vancouver. Spares—Tobin, Murray for Seattle; W. Adams, Desjardis, Taylor for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

RACING CLUB WINS
IN FRENCH RUGBY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There was little doing in French Rugby football circles on February 13, and the most interesting and important engagement was certainly the annual match between Racing Club de France and Stade Français. This provided the fifty-ninth meeting of the teams mentioned and concluded in a narrow victory by 3 points to 0 for the Racing Club de France. As is indicated by the score, the Stade men put up a very stubborn contest and were vanquished only with the greatest difficulty, their opponents being more hard pressed to win than in their recent encounter with Newport, one of Wales' best fifteens.

Of the other games played at Paris the only one affording a result worthy of note was the Olympique-Sporting Club Universitaire de France clash, the former gaining a decisive victory, after a hard game, by 19 points to 16. Of other games played February 13, the following are the results:

Stade Toulousain 4, Stadeoeste Tarbais 6. Stade Bordelais 1, Association Sportive de Bordeaux 6. Association Sportive de Bayonne 3, Stade Athlétique Bordelais 2. Union Sportive de Perpignan 44, Football Club de Lyon 5. Union Sportive de Dax 28, Club Athlétique Périgourdin 6.

Stade Toulousain 4, Stadeoeste Tarbais 6. Stade Bordelais 1, Association Sportive de Bordeaux 6. Association Sportive de Bayonne 3, Stade Athlétique Bordelais 2. Union Sportive de Perpignan 44, Football Club de Lyon 5. Union Sportive de Dax 28, Club Athlétique Périgourdin 6.

DARTMOUTH NAMES YULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—R. W. Yull '21 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College basketball team for the remainder of the season. He replaced H. N. Browne '21, who resigned the captaincy because he failed to make a regular place on the team.

PROBLEM IS FACED
IN YACHT RACING

British Yachtsmen Hope to Collect a Fine Yacht-Racing Fleet
With a Satisfactory System of
Handicapping for 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The subject of a satisfactory system of handicapping is exercising British yachtsmen at the present time. Owing to the prohibitive cost of building there are no new large yachts now on the stocks, and it would seem that nothing larger than six meters will be launched this year. Fortunately for the sport, however, there is a very fine reserve of large cruising craft, not built for racing but designed for the highest speed compatible with large accommodation and substantial fittings, while there are also many racing yachts built to former rules of measurement. To enable this really fine fleet of yachts to race together on satisfactory terms, without resorting to the usual unsatisfactory custom of handicapping, is the problem facing British yacht racing today, but if it is solved in a satisfactory manner there is no reason why yacht racing in 1921 should be one bit less interesting and instructive than has been the case in the majority of seasons during this century. The propounding set forth in the following lines may be of service to clubs faced by a temporary collapse of class racing.

C. E. Nicholson, the Gosport designer (who drafted the lines of the last cup challenger, Shamrock IV, and who is also a very keen yachtsman and a splendid helmsman, has put forward a system whereby all these yachts may be brought together so as to render the racing very similar to that of the unrestricted open class, in which yachts of any size above a certain limit may compete, with a time allowance, formulated by the Yacht Racing Association, to adjust the differences in their ratings. There is a fleet available, for racing in this class, of 15 yachts, ranging from Margherita, schooner, of 380 tons, down to vessels of one-third that size. These are of all rigs. Some were built as racers, of rather light construction, to fit the unrestricted class of many years ago, as, for example, the King's famous yacht, Britannia, 221 tons, built, in 1893 from G. L. Watson's design, at the same time as Valkyrie II, which made quite a bold bid for the America's Cup under Lord Dunsarven's flag. Such yachts are of lighter construction than is now required by Lloyd's racing yacht class. They may be called class 1. Next, there were the yachts built to fit Lloyd's specifications for racing yachts. This may be called class 2 and, finally, there are the very fine yachts built under Lloyd's specifications for cruising vessels.

Mr. Nicholson's idea is that this mixed fleet may be put on even terms, so far as weight of construction is concerned, by making the yachts of class 2 the standard, or basis for time allowance. To the rating of yachts in class 1 he would add 3 per cent of their rating, and from the rating of yachts in class 3 he would deduct 3 per cent of rating. Beyond this, he proposes that a deduction should be made for age prior to 1914. As an encouragement of comfort, he also proposes that the height of bulwarks should be deducted from the rating. It will be observed that these proposals merely aim at bringing the vessels as near to equality as the circumstances under which they were built will permit, and after that the Yacht Racing Association time scale would be applied. The scheme is admirable in its intention, and seems likely to serve its purpose. At all events it has already drawn much attention to the subject which deserves all the helpful discussion it can get.

J. M. Soper, the designer of the great Satanita, has proposed another and, perhaps, a more simple plan. He points out that one of the difficulties of pitting a cruiser or a former racer against an up-to-date racer is the disparity of sail area, and he merely takes the square root of the sail area as a basis of handicapping. A competent committee of sailing men should, he says, correct the allowances from time to time, by adding to or deducting from the time-scale in individual cases.

It seems, however, that a better plan than that of Mr. Soper would be to rate the vessels by the British length and sail area formula, and then apply Mr. Nicholson's 3 per cent alterations for age and lightness of build. The length and sail area rule was merely the area of sail, in square feet, multiplied by the length of the yacht on waterline, the product being divided by 6000. That rule was about the very best method of classifying existing yachts that British yachtsmen ever had. It was a singularly bad rule to build to, because it encouraged the very smallest possible displacement, but for handicap purposes it appears to have no equal. Its tendency was to exaggerate length, while cutting down sail and displacement to such an extent as to render racing yachts unfit for any purpose after their brief span of competitive sailing had passed. The yachts built under it in its early days, before this tendency made itself apparent, were capital craft for every purpose. That was in the transition stage from the type of Lieutenant Henn's America's Cup challenger, Galatea, to a beamier style of yacht. Thistle, the beautiful, but utterly disappointing challenger for the America's Cup, was a good example of the

transition craft, but probably Britannia was the best all-round yacht ever turned out under that measurement. After her there was no better type of large yacht built, and the smaller classes began to show the weakness of the rule. But before this rule was officially adopted by the Yacht Racing Association, it had been used as a means of handicapping existing yachts in many isolated instances, and it gave perfect satisfaction.

No doubt all these matters will receive the most careful consideration of the Yacht Racing Association before the season begins. There is ample reason for studying the question deeply, for there is as good material in the United Kingdom for racing as ever existed, and, as open-racing in the larger classes must take a considerable time to revive, the need of a sound system for carrying on is all the more imperative.

FERGUSON STILL
CLAIMS THE LEAD

Although Absent From Several
Matches, This Player Is Six
Goals Ahead on February 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Hugh Ferguson, who has for a considerable time led the way in the list of Scottish Association Football League goal-scoring, had, on February 12, been absent from several matches, and, as the cup-tie and league programs had been rather heavy, other players lost no time in approaching his total. He still was able to claim, however, a very useful lead. On February 12 William Henderson, Airdrieonians, scored 2 goals and jumped over the head of George French, Greenock Morton, into second place. Andrew Wilson of Dunfermline Athletic was also a double scorer, and Patrick Gallagher, Celtic, was a third. The latter's clubmate, T. B. McNally, scored a trio of goals which put him into fourth place. There were thus six men in first-class football in Scotland who had scored 20 or more goals and 21 who had run into double figures. The list follows:

Player and Club.....Goals
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell.....22
William Henderson, Airdrieonians.....20
George French, Greenock Morton.....20
T. B. McNally, Celtic.....20
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers.....19
Joseph Caskey, Celtic.....19
J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock.....19
William Reid, Albion Rovers.....18
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers.....18
John Bell, Dundee.....17
Frank Walker, Third Lanark.....16
F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian.....16
Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark.....16
Duncan Walker, Dunfermline.....15
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers.....15
Harry Paton, Clydebank.....15
George Waite, Raith Rovers.....15
D. L. Anderson, Hibernians.....12
Alexander Archibald, Glasgow Rangers.....11
Andrew Fyfe, Queen's Park.....10
Edward Kane, Falkirk.....10

English Football Results
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—In the English Association Football Cup replay today, Preston defeated Hull 1 to 0. In the Second Division of the league, Stoke defeated Wolverhampton by the same score.

NEBRASKA ELECTS SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—A. H. Smith '22 has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Nebraska basketball team by unanimous vote of the letter men. Smith has played a forward on the Nebraska quintette for two seasons.

ALL-STARS BEAT WINNIPEG
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The All-Star hockey team defeated the Winnipeg team here Wednesday night in their second game by a score of 3 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The All-Star hockey team defeated the Winnipeg team here Wednesday night in their second game by a score of 3 to 1.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, young women over 20 years of age for post office work in Boston hotel; state religion. Address D-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRANSLATIONS—French-English, English-French, also German, Italian, Spanish, etc. NAT. HEYMAN, 882 Kelly Street, New York City, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, young women over 20 for relief cashier and stenography in front office of Boston hotel; state religion. A-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN with ability, personally acquainted with Wholesale Grocers and Chain Stores in Penn., New Jersey, and Delaware, would like one or two good accounts to sell on commission. Will give same my personal attention. J-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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OLYMPIQUE WINS
OVER RACING CLUB

PARIS ASS

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EDUCATIONAL

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Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When a librarian seems programs of conferences of educators, or runs through their magazines, he finds new ideas plenty, and excellent reports of press yields as the results of new methods of culture; till it seems to him no variety of education can have escaped observation and discussion. Still, as he reflects upon these spoken and written indications of what occupies the foreground of attention in this great field, he realizes that nobody seems to have an insatiable curiosity as to how a librarian is made in this year 1921.

Yet education for librarianship is carried on in at least fifteen regular library schools in America, and more elementary courses are given by colleges and normal schools, while many a library runs an "apprentice" or "training" class, and each summer brings the offer of short courses for those already employed in libraries.

Though libraries are as old as history, it was a new thing in education when Melvil Dewey, then the librarian at Columbia College, planned to teach the theory and practice of library work, as had long been customary in other professions. That small beginning at Columbia in October, 1887, was the pioneer library school, which later went with Mr. Dewey to Albany, to be adopted by the regents of the University of the State of New York as a part of the State's system of higher education.

The event made no stir in broader educational circles then, nor has the development of the 30-odd years since; nevertheless even a student of education might find some of the methods these schools have almost unconsciously worked out would be of interest to him, as well as to the men and women who are wondering whether the library may not be a worthwhile field for their life endeavor.

For instance, every one of the library schools is permeated with the belief that library work is the furnishing of a service, through books, to people. The curriculum courses by which the schools fit students to render such services are simply thought of as the necessary media through which to give to students a realization of what the scope of such service is, and to furnish them with such information and technical skill as will enable them to perform it artistically and effectively.

The goal of the training in library science is therefore always before the student from the beginning. The sense of reality is keen. The people to be served in the future are a cloud of witnesses that compass them about. These people are sharply differentiated, too, in the students' minds. Their imaginations project themselves to the small child for whom they are learning the appeal of the fairy tale. They envisage the "club woman," the "fiction reader," the "research worker," the "college student," the "new American," the "ruler of the catalog," until they discover that these groups are forming for them a composite, which is the community to be served by that potent social agency, the library.

In the library schools we do not have to discuss motivation, for the opening of the student's eyes to the needs and possibilities in library service is sufficient to inspire to action anyone who is of the stuff of which a librarian can be made. The terms "the socialized recitation," "dramatization," "supervised study," though they are commonly applied to more elementary education, express methods so usual in library schools that these schools have not philosophized much upon them recently.

It is a perfectly natural thing for a library school instructor to say: "The next meeting of the class will be a trustees' meeting, to decide upon the specifications to be submitted to the architects who are to be invited to enter the competition for plans for the new library building. The chairman of the building committee, Miss —, will please present at that time the committee report for the board to discuss and take final action upon."

Application has always gone hand in hand with theory in the teaching of library science. For instance, after the class hour on the fundamentals of cataloging, the students usually adjourn to what is really a library laboratory. There they catalogue a set of books which bring up the points just discussed. Usually the instructor is also at work in the library laboratory and so is accessible to discuss problems that arise, which is the next step beyond the supervised study of the more elementary schools.

In addition to such prearranged problems, which are related to real professional work in the same way that a physical experiment in a vacuum is to one under normal conditions, most library schools now send their students into representative libraries for a fortnight, or a month or two, to work side by side with bona fide librarians under normal library conditions.

Library schools are also addicted to the use of illustrative material. The bulletin board with constantly changing display of current material is so familiar as to have become a byword. Visits of observation to libraries, printing establishments, binderies and bookstores have been taken for granted as essential in any library school curriculum.

As in many other professional schools, there is thus the close contact with the institutions actually doing the professional work, and an acquaintance with well known workers in the same vocation, that the lower schools and even most of the colleges have no contact with. That is partly because of the field work, but also due to the fact that librarians are extraordinarily generous toward prospective members of the guild, and will visit

the schools, address classes and meet students individually in a way that establishes a professional fellowship that is one of the best products of a library school year.

Members of the instructing staff, too, as a rule, have been librarians before they were teachers of library science, and thus have more than an academic or theoretical knowledge of the problems to be met by the graduates.

Then it goes without saying that library students must read! They also have to acquire the method of bibliographical record, the lack of which so hampers many advanced students in original research work.

Library schools are all active placement bureaus, not merely for the annual graduating class, but for all their active list of past students. That insures that a line of communication is kept open by which each generation may add its experience to vivify the school's curriculum.

The American library schools have no desire to become uniform, but they are not without certain standards. The Association of American Library Schools has twelve members, who agree to hold to the same minimum requirements for entrance, program, and instructors. Many far exceed the minimum. Three of the members require college graduation for admission, and some give a two-year library course. At Simmons a one-year technical course is offered to college graduates, and a four-year course combines three years of such academic courses as other colleges offer, with one year of library science.

Others, as Pratt, admit to a one-year program on what may well be termed a "comprehensive examination," though it originated before that term was coined. Individual variations among the schools are helpful beyond measure to library education in general, for what one tries out is freely placed at the disposal of the others. Such variations are usually the result of different environments. A school connected with a college has a shade of difference from that belonging to a public library. Some are supported by city or state funds, number have Carnegie grants, or like Simmons, are entirely dependent upon private endowment. Geography probably plays its part, too. Four are in the extreme east, two in the far west, one in Georgia, and four distributed over the middle west.

As Natty Bumppo would say, each school has its special "gift," though all now give general courses. Pittsburgh won its reputation in training librarians for work with children. Los Angeles is in touch with the recent development of the county library system. Wisconsin's connection with a state library commission gives it an opportunity for field work in rural districts.

The schools in great cities observe at close range branch library systems, and the new type of business library or "information service," and so on, each environment giving its characteristic advantage.

Under the variations, the core of the curriculum common to the schools has to do with the acquisition of books, their arrangement and description, and their use by the public, either in the library building or in their homes, which may be interpreted into technical terms as book selection and purchase, classification, bibliography and cataloging, reference work and the lending of books.

America's start has been followed by foreign lands. England's first school opened at the University of London last October, and from even China and Japan this year comes word of the establishment of new schools to meet the growing demand for trained workers.

COURSES FOR GIFTED PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal that those boys and girls who see in terms of color and pattern be given as fair treatment in the schools as those with the gift of numbers or of tongues is made by James Parton Haney, director of art in the high schools of New York City, urging public support for the scholarship fund of the School Art League.

"In the past, the art training of our public schools has been too circumscribed. It has been more or less aimed at the average boy or girl," said Mr. Haney. "The gifted pupil has been allowed to find his way alone, on the theory that talent will out. This has been a mistaken practice, and a costly one. Talent thus neglected has suffered, and the country at large, which might have profited by the products of trained skill, has not had those products to offer in the markets of the world."

"A clearer vision is coming now, and through it appear opportunities long hidden. Many schools are realizing that they have in them boys and girls whose eyes see in terms of color and pattern. The possessor of this talent may be a failure in languages or a dullard in mathematics, but when he reaches the drawing studio, his erudite mates must stand aside while he shows them how to make designs and spot in color harmonies."

"Foreign school systems have long since realized that they have made a find, when this thing the botanists call 'a sport' appears in the humble kitchen garden of the class room. They catch him quickly, both for his own sake and for the sake of the state which is to profit through the training of his talent. Many of our own cities are realizing that the skilled in art should receive as fair treatment as those with the gift of numbers or of tongues. They have seen these talents unfold, but have not known what to do with them. But there is a way."

"For years, New York has had a School Art League, aiding the schools through decent work, museum visits,

prizes and competitions. Six years ago the league began its scholarship campaign. The results of this are now ripening in ever-increasing numbers. The story of the steps taken to perfect the scheme would be a long one. But the story of the plan now in operation can be told in a paragraph. The league helps the high schools, and the high schools help the league. Special courses for gifted pupils have been established in more than 20 high schools. The teachers are on the lookout for the talented, and direct them into these courses early in their school assignments. In them they are given fundamental training—good drawing and lots of it. Not skimped and hurried teaching, but faithful, accurate work, with much technical drill, and more in the way of home study, note taking, and museum visits. It isn't the artist, the easel painter, that the schools are seeking. It is the cultivation of the designer, the colorist, the industrial art worker, whose talent is to be unwrapped from its napkin.

"It is from these talented pupils that the schools make their scholarship awards, with the aid of the School Art League. It is realized that the high school can only give a start, but the determination is to give a good start, and every six months a group of the elect from among the talented are sent forward, with their fees paid, to industrial art schools. Pratt Institute and the New York School of Art have generously helped. But the most appealing feature of the plan is the help given by the high schools themselves. Each school pays half cost of the additional year's training. The School Art League, with the aid of its scholarship committee, pays the balance. At present, over 20 pupils are on scholarships, and more than 100 have been given these post-graduate courses."

"All this the city ought to do for itself. But some one must point the way. This is the service, but only one of many other services, that the School Art League performs to help in practical fashion the development of art in its community."

ATHLETICS FOR GUATEMALA

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Development of clean athletic sports in the schools and colleges of Guatemala, and among the youth of that country generally, as an aid in the upbuilding of good citizenship and as an offset to the idleness which frequently induces the beginnings of political unrest, is one of the plans to which the new government of President Carlos Herrera is devoting a great deal of attention, according to Luis P. Aguirre, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, of the Guatemalan Government, who passed through New Orleans on his way to the inauguration of President Harding.

Mr. Aguirre was educated in England and France, and for years has taken an active interest in school athletics. With him came his secretary, Silva Pena, who holds the Guatemalan championship as amateur pole-vaulter and hurdler.

Mr. Aguirre, discussing school athletics with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "Guatemala's first national field day for amateur sports was held February 6, 7, and 8. The games, while an innovation, took immediately hold on the youth of the country, and proved an unexpected success. There was a large gathering of native athletes, and a number of foreigners, resident there also, took part, so that there was no lack of interesting and exciting contests. The crowds were larger and more interested on the second day than the first, and still larger and still more enthusiastic on the third. And plans are now being worked out for the next annual field day, in February, 1922."

"Trophies and cups were provided by the federal government, and were presented personally to the winners by President Herrera, who, with Mrs. Herrera and every member of the Cabinet, attended each day of the meet. The Hercules Club, composed of native athletes, won the meet, while the American Club, embracing only 10 points behind the victors. Amateur athletics, with the exception of baseball and tennis, are new in Guatemala, but the government is providing equipment and employing instructors in athletics for the public schools and the colleges. Not long ago a football team composed entirely of young Guatemalans defeated an eleven from a British warship, and recently a Guatemalan baseball team beat nine from the American gunboat Tacoma. These two victories aroused tremendous interest in these games as contests of skill, but the government realizes that on such teams only a few men can play, so that comparatively few of all the school and college boys of the country can get any benefit from them. Therefore, it is promoting, at considerable expense, what is called the 'all-around plan,' general athletics, both outdoor and indoor, so that every boy, no matter what his particular athletic bent, may receive good training."

"In addition to this, the educational department, as well as the president, believes that if the boys and young men are given plenty of opportunity to take part in athletic contests and national as well as school meets, they will be kept occupied with these pursuits, to the exclusion of restless political tendencies, and they will be given a proper outlet for those energies which might otherwise be turned into improper channels."

A subject taken up by the class in modern methods of teaching natural science in high schools, at the Boston University School of Education, is that of the art of preparing examinations.

NEED FOR DEFINING OF ECONOMY

The Middlesex Report on Educational Expenditures

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The secretary to the Middlesex Education Committee has prepared a pamphlet upon the subject of educational economy for the consideration of the committee. The object of the pamphlet is to direct the attention of the committee to the need for combining economy with the maintenance and development, in the national interests, of the educational system. As a report it has attracted much attention owing to its comprehensive survey of the problem, and to the wealth of facts and arguments with which it is packed.

The pamphlet opens with the statement that the hostility now being shown to increased educational expenditure is partly founded upon the fear in certain quarters that continued opportunities for the exploitation of child labor will cease, partly on misunderstanding of the causes of the increase and partly on a lack of appreciation of the natural advantages likely to result from the extension of education work in the country.

The first point made is the comparison between the increase of expenditure on education and on other services. It cannot be argued that education should remain stationary and all other expenditure go up. When comparisons are made it is found that education has risen less in proportion than the cost of running the railways, less than the cost of the armed forces of the country, and only to the same extent as the cost of procuring coal. Further, the national expenditure on education has fallen from 10 per cent of the national revenue before the war to 5 per cent last year.

Telling comparisons are drawn between the expenditure on such indulgences as drink and that on education. The amount spent by adults, on the average, for drink and tobacco in 1919-20 was over £20. The amount spent per head on elementary education was £10 11s. "A nation that can afford £20 per head for drink and tobacco can scarcely be deemed extravagant for spending £10 per head on an essential service such as education for its children."

The point is made that out of an increase of £38,000,000 in the education estimate of the last two years only £310,000 is in respect of new developments; further, that the bulk of the increase is on account of teachers' salaries, which even then have only risen 133 per cent as compared with the pre-war level.

In the particular case of Middlesex similar facts emerge. The total increase is less than the general rise in prices, and the bulk of the extra expenditure has been incurred for teachers' salaries.

An important section of the pamphlet is that in which the extensions foreshadowed in the Fisher Act are discussed. This is considered under two heads. (1) Is it worth while incurring increased expenditure on such developments? (2) How can the necessary extension be carried out? The latter question is an administrative one, and the need for care and economy in school and office is emphasized. This is, of course, of the nature of a platitude. It is in dealing with the first question that the chief value of the pamphlet is seen, and rarely have the arguments for the carrying out effect of the act been put so cogently and cogently.

It is pointed out that "to suspend the operation of the Education Act is to break faith with the men who were promised better opportunities for themselves and their children than had been available in the past. Many of the soldiers looked upon the new era in education which was promised as one of the few really great and permanent results of the war. The nation cannot afford to break its word."

Again, there is the aspect of that part of the act which provides for playing fields, camps and swimming baths, physical training and organized games. It also empowers local authorities to make and enforce by-laws restricting and greatly lessening juvenile employment. It is stated that in Manchester there are 6000 children of school age employed for profit, some of whom work for 40 hours a week in addition to their time at school. In Birmingham there are 9000 thus employed. Such conditions are inimical to the proper development of the child. "It is bad business to work a child too soon: in the case of colts, this fact is understood and acted on," but the curtailment of education and the delay of the Fisher Act implies that the mute claim of the child laborer can be safely disregarded.

With regard to what may be crudely described as the "cash value" of education on the intellectual side, the commercial prosperity of the country must rest ultimately on the general efficiency of the mass of its workers. Great Britain lost the dye industry because of the dearth of trained chemists. The German farmer can feed 70 people for every 45 that the English farmer can feed, the reason being that, although natural conditions in Germany are inferior, yet the German farmer is better educated. In support of the extension of secondary and continuous education, the pamphlet draws attention to the great mass of intelligence and skill existing among the poorer classes of the people as revealed by the recent introduction of the free place system. "There are roughly about 3,000,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 18, and of these over 2,000,000 receive no systematic training after the age of 14. They are left to pick up

knowledge in the streets and are often without guidance at the most critical period of life, with the result that the majority of our regular criminals receive their first conviction before they are 18." If the continuation schools are abandoned, we shall save a few millions now. But on the other hand we shall have much police expenditure to contemplate, and there will be a waste of human initiative, skill and power.

It is further pointed out that hours of labor are shorter now than ever before, and the hours of leisure longer. What young persons do with their leisure time directly affects themselves and after them the whole social well-being of the community. Trivial and degrading amusements will have appalling results. The act intended that local authorities should foster the right use of leisure by means of school journeys, holiday camps, games and reasonable recreative activity. The continuation schools, if and when established, will be a valuable factor in this connection. "In the course of a single lifetime there might have been an almost complete change in the character, aims and outlook of the rising generation. Unfortunately decadence and reaction are protesting that such a result is too expensive a luxury."

It is important, too, now that the franchise is practically universal, that the people should be educated to such a level that they will not be beguiled by newspaper catch-phrases, and mob orators. The issue of this document by the secretary of such an important authority as Middlesex is significant. It is a proof that the opponents of education are not having it all their own way, and it affords a splendidly reasoned case for the operation of the Fisher Act.

ATTENDANCE LAWS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The average child in the United States goes to school only 6.7 years despite the fact that the states provide 12 years of elementary and secondary schooling, the United States Bureau of Education points out through a statistical report prepared by H. R. Bonner. In other words, the average child completes six grades of school work during his lifetime. The financial waste from nonattendance is then shown to amount to about \$194,000,000 per annum. The question—Are compulsory attendance laws sufficiently stringent when they accomplish such meager results?—the bureau itself answers emphatically in the negative.

While the average length of the school term in the United States is little over 160 days, the average child enrolled in school attends 120 days, or about three-fourths of the time. One-fourth is wasted. The teacher, the school and all the equipment is provided, yet 25 per cent, approximating nearly 5,000,000 children in the whole country, are absent daily.

This waste, it is generally agreed, cannot be entirely eliminated, but it is felt reasonable to expect that in efficiently administered school systems not more than one-tenth of the children will be absent at any given time because of excusable necessity. The other 15 per cent is that which constitutes one of the vital problems confronting those charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance laws.

The rural school problem is even more serious than the city school problem. The average city school term is 122 days, while that for the rural districts is only 144 days. The city child is absent from school 21.4 per cent of the time, but the rural child is absent 28.5 per cent of the short school term provided for him. As enormous as this wasted portion is, however, there has been a steady gain since 1870, when the average child wasted 41 per cent of the very short term of 122 days. It has thus taken the nation 50 years to decrease the delinquency by 18 per cent. The question is now asked, How long is it going to take to reduce it by another 15 per cent?

There appear to be two well-defined new fields of activity for compulsory attendance officers, the one to secure regular attendance on the part of children who have not reached the lower age limit prescribed by the attendance laws, the other to see that children who have attained the upper age limit of attendance do not drop out of school or become delinquent. From a study of the distribution of pupils by grades in 1918 it was found that there were about twice as many pupils in the first grade as actually entered school for the first time. In other words, about 2,000,000 children are repeating the work of the first grade. No other grade contains so large a percentage of "repeaters." For one thing, parents are not so concerned about keeping up a good school attendance on the part of the smaller children. No compulsory attendance laws operate to keep them in school. It is felt that a wisely administered compulsory attendance law applying to all children who have entered school would eliminate much repetition in the first-grade work.

How far the states fall to attain this reasonable ideal is clearly revealed when an analysis of compulsory attendance laws is made. In 19 states the compulsory attendance laws do not become effective until children reach their seventh birthday; in 29 states the corresponding age is 8; while one state does not compel attendance until after children are 9 years of age. Only two states do not permit children to enter school until they are 7 years old. In other words, 46 states permit 6-year-old children to attend school, but not a single state compels them to attend. We are retraining more children in the first grade than there are students attending public high schools

in the whole United States. One-tenth of all the children attending the public schools of the nation are repeating the work of the first grade.

A recent study of 80 city school systems shows that at the age of 13 only 85 per cent of the children who should be attending public schools are actually attending. At the ages of 14, 15, and 16 the corresponding percentages are 85, 41, and 24 respectively. These percentages show that there is a greater tendency for city boys and girls to drop out of school than for those living in the rural districts. This condition is to be expected, since greater opportunity to secure employment prevails in cities than in the rural communities.

In eight states certain labor permits are granted to certain children who have reached the age of 12. With this low minimum in a few states it may be expected that withdrawal from school will begin at the ages of 12 or 13. In four states labor permits are not granted to children under 15 years of age. In all other states labor permits are granted to those who have become 14 years of age and who have met the required educational attainments. Almost unanimous practice prevails among the states in granting work permits to children who are 14 years of age. Such laws invite withdrawal from school at the age of 14. Only 25 states have enacted laws requiring attendance for the full term of school. Two states require attendance for three-fourths of the school term, two states for two-thirds of the term, and one state for seven-tenths of the term provided. Two states require attendance for 140 days; three states, for 120 days; one state, for 100 days; seven states, for 80 days; four states, for 60 days; and one state for only 40 days during the school year. In partial explanation of this paradoxical situation it may be stated that compulsory attendance laws exhibit "rings of growth." The initial law may provide for a minimum attendance of 60 or 80 days. The next legislation on this question may increase this minimum to 100 or 120 days. The third law may compel attendance for the full term of school. Of course, a considerable interval may elapse between the enactment of the initial law and of the present law. Only three states which enacted their initial legislation on compulsory education more than 30 years ago do not now provide for attendance for the full term of school. It is unfortunate that it takes some states so long to recognize the importance of so vital a provision. Experience, almost without exception, incorporates the full-term provision.

States are coming more and more to adopt some standard which their future citizens must attain before they are permitted to pass beyond the influence of the school. In fact, only 15 states have no such requirements. Of the remaining states, 14 require that children be able to read and write; four require the completion of the fourth grade; seven, the first grade; three, the sixth grade; and five, the completion of the elementary grades. With the multiplication of public high schools, and with the advent of enriched curricula, the time is probably not far away when all children will be obliged to complete a four-year high-school course. Although at present only 139 children out of each 1000 who enter the first grade of the public schools are completing such a course, the public will not long be willing to support its secondary schools for the benefit of the few who are inclined to take advantage of them. The public schools can ill afford to permit over one-third of those who enter to withdraw from school before they reach the eighth grade. Schools supported by all should educate all who are not otherwise educated.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND'S SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Signs are not wanting that there is a gradual, yet definite, transformation taking place in the atmosphere and tone of British elementary schools. Admirable though their work has been in the past, and strenuous their endeavors, yet the shortness of the school life of the pupils together with the varied and, oftentimes, adverse influences of home and street are factors which have prevented the schools having their full effect.

Several means of fostering a sense of corporate responsibility, a sense of honor and esprit de corps, have been experimented with of late years, and promising results have been achieved. In their recent suggestions to the head teachers of schools, the London County Council have drawn special attention to the prefect system, which is, perhaps, the commonest method of developing atmosphere so far practiced. The system has been employed in the County of Warwickshire for several years, and the testimony of the director of education for that county is quoted:

"One head teacher after another tells of its marvelous results; how it has made many boys and womanly girls of children, who, at the best, had kept their good to themselves; how the whole school has easily responded; how swearing and smoking and foul talk have disappeared or nearly so; how manners in the street and road have been metamorphosed by the new code of honor which has appeared; how the parents have risen up and blessed it; how the work of teachers has been lightened; how corporal punishment has nearly gone; how new activities of school life have appeared spontaneously; how the whole relationship of teachers and children and parents have been changed."

This verdict is reinforced by the results of the system in the boys' department of a Leeds school (Blenheim Council School). A writer in

the Yorkshire Evening Post, who has recently described this experiment, states that a spirit of confidence in the boys is generated by allowing them to elect their own prefects. The term of office is one week, with possibility of reelection. The duties of the prefects include the supervision of the class in the temporary absence of the teacher, and other responsibilities of a similar nature. They are responsible in part for the good moral behavior of the boys, they exercise oversight of the playground, and they marshal the boys into school after play. It is found that the elective method of choosing prefects gives entire satisfaction, and this plan is the one recommended in the London circular. The prefect system has a wider bearing than mere educational efficiency, and this is stated in the London suggestions in the following words: "In training children to know how to govern themselves you train them to know how to govern their country."

EDUCATION NOTES

The National Home Reading Union is a valuable voluntary adjunct to the British educational system. It has a record of 32 years' work for the guidance and direction of systematic and associated reading. It has recently issued an appeal of a two-fold character. It desires to augment its endowment fund to help meet increased prices, and further, when a new educational era is inaugurated, and workers have more leisure, it desires to make known the benefits which may be obtained by membership. That its value is recognized in official educational circles is proved by the tribute recently paid to its work by the president of the Board of Education, Mr. Fisher is chairman of the union, and on a recent occasion he said: "The Board of Education has always regarded this society as a valued auxiliary. We have of late witnessed a great extension in our national system of education, and the activities of the Board of Education have correspondingly expanded; . . . and the support and cooperation of such a body as this, calculated to spread cultivation and a sense of respect for intellectual values far and wide throughout the community, is a very welcome addition to the forces which make for happiness and well-being in this country." The opportunities for useful work now are greater than ever before, but increased costs are seriously hampering the maintenance and extension of the work. For this reason the executive committee is appealing for £10,000. At the same time as secretary an active membership is urgently desired.

The continuation school clauses of the 1918 Act are practically suspended so far as the greater part of England is concerned, and there appears small chance of continuative education becoming part of the national education system for some time. It is this all the more gratifying to find that a work in this direction is being done voluntarily by a number of business firms. One firm, for instance, provides for the continued education, at its own expense, of all their employees between the school-leaving age and the age of 16. About 300 children come within the scheme. They will attend for one day of seven hours per week each, and will be paid as though at work. The school is situated in the old premises belonging to the firm. The boys are to be taught mathematics, natural science, English, including literature and composition, history and drawing; the girls will take household accounts, needlework, English, history, housecraft, and music. Provision is being made for physical exercises for all pupils.

A trip to Italy to see the art, industry and commerce of that nation as it is today is offered by the Italy-America Society in New York City to the undergraduate of an American college or university who prepares the best essay on the subject of "Italy's Contribution to Modern Culture." The trip is to be during this coming summer, and will be paid as though at work. The school is situated in the old premises belonging to the firm. The boys are to be taught mathematics, natural science, English, including literature and composition, history and drawing; the girls will take household accounts, needlework, English, history, housecraft, and music. Provision is being made for physical exercises for all pupils.

Reduction in the size of the largest high schools of New York City and more new buildings placed in closer proximity to the pupil groups they accommodate are recommended by Dr. William C. Brewster, superintendent of schools of New York City, in the introduction of a report on high schools from 1918 to 1920. High schools have doubled in size in the past 10 years, Dr. Ettinger points out, and the larger high schools, which now have an enrollment of about 5000, are taxed far beyond their normal capacity. More schools built nearer the pupils' homes, he believes, would decrease the inconveniences, expense, and loss of time due to long journeys twice daily.

The library of Brown University has acquired the working library of William Torrey Harris, LL.D., who was founder and editor of the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, Commissioner of Education of the United States, 1889-1906, editor of the latest revision of Webster's New International Dictionary and editor of the International Education Series. The books number 3000 besides many classified pamphlets and reflect his three great interests, philosophy, education and lexicography.

Pennsylvania State College has joined the ranks of those educational institutions which run their plants all year around. The trustees announce that the innovation is to start this coming summer and that the chief purpose is to allow for better preparation in teacher training.

THE HOME FORUM

Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE word identity is a very interesting one, coming as it does from the Latin, *idem*, "the same," and *entia*, "being," and it becomes of vast significance when we consider it as denoting the relationship which exists between God and man. In the first chapter of Genesis we read that "God created man in his own image," and Christ Jesus spoke of the real man, or his true selfhood, as the "only begotten Son." It follows, therefore, that the only man who was ever begotten of the Father is spiritual, of the same entity, essence, and being as his divine Principle, God, and partakes only of the divine nature.

This was the gospel, the good news, which Christ Jesus came to preach and which he demonstrated by healing the sick and sinning and by overcoming death. His entire earthly mission was to prove the real man's identity with God, and he never claimed for himself what he did not claim for every one who apprehended the truth which he apprehended, and who was willing to follow the path which he trod. He spoke of "my Father" and "your Father," and he began the prayer which he taught his disciples with the words, "Our Father." The mutual recognition which he expressed in the words, "As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father," was something to be enjoyed not by one son of God alone, but by every son of God. Man existing forever "in the bosom of the Father," as the only begotten son, was the "good news" which Christ Jesus brought to mankind.

The inevitable result of the apprehension of this message was then, as it is today, the gradual overcoming of that false material sense which testifies to the existence of a man not made of the same essence and being with the Father, but formed of matter, and it is belief in the existence of such a man which is the prolific source of all human discord and woe. Christian Science strips the disguise from this false sense and shows it to be what it is, a lie testifying to the existence of that which God never created, and which therefore does not exist in reality. It was this same false sense which Christ Jesus utterly repudiated when, speaking of the devil, he said, "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." It is always well to remember, therefore, that false, material sense alone bears witness to the existence of any man but the man who is of the same entity with God. On page 361 of the Christian Sci-

ence textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes, "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being." In this brief sentence Mrs. Eddy restates the gospel which Christ Jesus preached and demonstrated, and which she herself demonstrated by healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner, before it was once more given to the world; and it remains for every man and woman, who, through a study of Christian Science, apprehends the spiritual fact of man's identity with God, to prove for himself. Surely this is indeed good tidings! That man is one in entity and being with his divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, and that the false, sinning, suffering sense of man is not man, and can be destroyed in proportion as the true sense is gained.

Let us consider for a moment what the understanding of this fact meant in the life of Christ Jesus. Take, for instance, a certain Sabbath evening in Capernaum. He had healed many people that day, including Peter's wife's mother of fever; and we read that "at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils," and that he healed them. Those who had been blind looked, perhaps for the first time, on the sunset waters of the Lake of Gennesaret. Men and women who had been regarded as physical and moral outcasts returned to their homes cleansed. What potency was here! And yet it consisted wholly in one man's apprehension of the fact that the universe which God created reflects the wholeness and soundness of the divine Mind, and his consequent refusal to acknowledge any identity but man's identity with the Father.

Is it not cause for rejoicing to know that the same power which healed "many that were sick of divers diseases" that Sabbath evening in Capernaum is here today? "Today the Christ is, more than ever before, the way, the truth, and the life," which lighteth every man that cometh into the world, healing all sorrow, sickness, and sin." So Mrs. Eddy writes on page 257 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." In this age Christian Science is revealing to mankind the message which Christ Jesus brought nineteen centuries ago, and demonstrating its truth, as he did, by signs following; and those who receive this healing message can prove its efficacy for themselves. That thousands have already done so, and through the study of Christian Science have experienced the healing of physical disease as well as release from every form of material bondage, is proof that the gospel of man's identity with the Father is once more being preached by the wayside, not in words alone but by the regenerated lives of men and women. The message is so simple, so easily apprehended, when one is humbly and obediently willing to learn, that "the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." It is only the false sense of things which is complicated, confused, bewildering. Spiritual truth imparts itself by its own inherent power to every earnest seeker.

As a matter of fact the only identity is that of God and the real man. Principle and its idea, for Spirit alone is being. This, Christ Jesus made quite plain in the parable of the man who built his house upon the rock and the man who built upon sand. The one understood his real identity as a son of God; the other was endeavoring to identify himself with that which did not really exist. To understand man's real identity, then, is to lay hold on eternal life and to know that man was never identified with anything but Principle.

Snowdrops

Suddenly, without any warning as it were, winter is away. There's a new sound in the air, "a new face at the door." This is Sunday and the sound is the rooks' consultation in the tops of the great Elms (they always arrange matters on a Sunday), while in the garden, the air seems full of the voices of birds. Through the budding branches and the thickness of the winter-greens is woven a network of melody, where a thousand little finches twitter, and blackbirds and thrushes just lightly touch their long silent notes. And there's a vision of the sweetest face in all the world—the first pale glimpse of Spring with her snowdrop crown. It was but yesterday the Snowdrops had scarce begun to show in silvery points above the earth—today the slender stalks have risen two inches high! There are pure white double primroses and a few colored, in every part of the garden, where so late as yesterday there seemed to be none. Even the yellow of a winter anemone, or the blue of scillas, begin to show here and there. I do not know if the sap does actually rise at the touch of spring, but there has come a fresher green in the broad blue-green iris leaves, and the ends of the long rose sprays are flushed with emerald, and a warmer green glows through the prickly junipers.

These Snowdrops! year after year they come again to test our appreciation of form and simplicity, and every year their triumph is assured. I challenge you to show me the grandest bell-flower born of tropic suns that can compare in its attributes of perfect grace with our English snowdrop. I mean the large old single snowdrop—I will have nothing to do with the double, as a snowdrop. The

snowdrop is in itself a lesson of form and color—from the straight, long oval of the tube, out of which springs three sweet oval lobes, to the delicate pencilling in Nature's loveliest green of the three-fold inner cup. And you will observe there is no over-luxuriant fulness, all is severely, tenderly restrained, as are the lines of a Greek

Howells a Novelist

Each new book by Mr. Howells is received with an almost monotonous praise, as if it had no individuality, no salient points; while each story by Mr. James is debated through and through the newspapers, as if it were

no civic aspiration, not even a peculiar force, nothing but a social set, an alien club life, a tradition of dining. But he is not at heart a philosopher; he is a novelist, which is better, and his dramatic situations recur again and again to the essential point.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "Short Studies of American Authors."

Atlantid Islands

Atlantid islands, phantom-fair,
Throned on the solitary seas,
Immersed in amethystine air,
Haunt of Hesperides!
Farewell! I leave Madeira thus
Drowned in a sunset glorious.



Old bridge near Kabul, Afghanistan

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Kabul in Afghanistan

In speaking of Cabool, I, of course, do not refer to the vast kingdom which once extended from Mehid to Delhi, and from the ocean to Cashmere. I treat only of the small and flourishing territory which surrounds the capital of that decayed monarchy. As a city, Cabool owes its importance more to its position, which is central for commerce, than to its being the seat of government; and it has therefore stemmed with success the various revolutions which have disturbed the general peace of Afghanistan. Invigorated as it is by this advantage of position, there are few places in the east better adapted for a metropolis. Its political, although inferior to its commercial advantages, are enhanced by them, since Cabool has a rapid and regular communication with the countries adjacent, and is consequently supplied with accurate information of what passes in them. And as to the abundant resources of foreign lands, it has not the wealth nor has it the exuberant productions of India, or even Bokhara, but it possesses a race of people far more hardy than the inhabitants of either of those regions, and who have, for the last eight or nine centuries, enabled the rulers of Cabool to overrun the surrounding countries. Chief after chief has issued from the mountains, and enjoyed in succession, as trophies of his valor and success, the riches and the revenues of the lands which he subdued.—Cabool: and Personal Narrative of a Journey to, and Residence in That City, in the Years 1836, 7 & 8, Sir Alexander Burnes.

The peculiar charm of his prose style has also, doubtless, had its effect in disarming criticism. He rarely fails to give pleasure by the mere process of writing, and this is much to begin with; just as, when we are listening to conversation, a musical voice gratifies us almost more than wit or wisdom. Mr. Howells is without an equal in America—and therefore without an equal among his English-speaking contemporaries—as to some of the most attractive literary graces. He has no rival in half-tints, in modulations, in subtle phrases that touch the edge of an assertion and yet stop short of it. He is like a skater who executes a hundred graceful curves within the limits of a pool a few yards square. Miss Austen, the novelist, once described her art as a little bit of ivory, on which she produced small effect after much labor. She underrated her own skill, as the comparison in some respects underestimates that of Howells; but his field is—or has until lately seemed to be—the little bit of ivory.

He is often classed with Mr. James as representing the international school of novelists, yet in reality they belong to widely different subdivisions. After all, Mr. James has permanently set up his case in Europe, Mr. Howells in America; and the latter has been, from the beginning, far less anxious to compare Americans with Europeans than with one another. He is international only if we adopt Mr. Emerson's saying, that Europe stretches to the Alleghanies. As a native of Ohio, transplanted to Massachusetts, he never can forego the interest implied in this double point of view. The Europeanized American, and, if we may so say, the Americanized American, are the typical figures that reappear in his books. Even in "The Lady of the Aroostook," although the voyagers reach the other side at last, the real contrast is found on board ship; and, although his heroine was reared in a New England village, he cannot forego the satisfaction of having given her California for a birthplace. Mr. James writes "international episodes;" Mr. Howells writes "inter-continental episodes;" his best scenes imply a dialogue between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

As, in England, you may read every thing ever written about the Established Church, and yet, after all, if you wish to know what a bishop or a curate is, you must go to Trollope's novels, so, to trace American "society" in its formative process, you must go to Howells; he alone shows you the essential forces in action. He can philosophize well enough on the subject, as where he points out that hereditary wealth in America as yet represents "nothing in the world, no great culture, no political influence,

Oh, the song of the Sea—
The wonderful song of the Sea!
Like the far-off hum of a throbbing drum
It steals through the night to me:
And my fancy wanders free
To a little seaport town,
And a spot I knew, where the roses grew
By a cottage small and brown;
And a child strayed up and down
O'er hillock and beach and lee,
And crept at dark to his bed, to hark
To the wonderful song of the Sea.

Oh, the song of the Sea—
The beautiful song of the Sea!
The mighty note from the ocean's throat.
The laugh of the wind in glee!

—Joseph C. Lincoln.

The Holy Harbor fading far

What sights had burning eve to show
From Tacoranta's orange-bowers,
From palmy headlands of Yeod,
From Oratava's flowers!
When Palma or Canary lay
Cloud-cinctured in the crimson day—
Sea, and sea-wrack, and rising higher
Those purple peaks 'twixt cloud and fire.

But on the cone aloft and clear
Where Atlas in the heavens with-
drawn
To hemisphere and hemisphere
Disparts the dark and dawn!
O vaporous waves that roll and press!
Fire-opalescent wilderness!
O pathway by the sunbeams ploughed
Betwixt those pouring walls of cloud!

The scarlet, huge and quivering sun
Feared his due hour was over-run.—
On us the last he blazed, and hurled
His glory on Columbus' world.
—"Tenerife," F. W. H. Myers.

A Story Left Out of the Letters

"This ends the section of my letters home that in themselves make a consecutive story," Vachel Lindsay writes in his "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." "But to finish with a bit of a nosegay, and show one of the unexpected rewards of troubadouring, let me tell the tale of the Five Little Children Eating Mush."

"One should not be so vain as to recount a personal triumph. Still this is a personal triumph. And I shall tell it with all pride and vanity. Let those who dislike a conceited man drop the book right here."

"I had walked all day straight west from Rocky Ford. It was pitch dark, threatening rain—the rain that never comes. It was nearly ten o'clock. At six I had entered a village, but had later resolved to press on to visit a man to whom I had a letter of introduction from my loyal friend Dr. Barbour of Rocky Ford."

"There had been a wash-out. I had to walk around it, and was misdirected by the good villagers and was walking merrily on toward nowhere. Around nine o'clock I had been refused lodging at three different shanties. But from long experience I knew that something would turn up in a minute. And it did."

"I walked right into the fat sides of a big country hotel on that interminable plain. It was not surrounded by a village. It was simply a clean hostelry for the transient hands who worked at irrigating in that region."

"I asked the looming figure I met in the dark: 'Where is the boss of this place?'"

"I am the boss. He had a Scandinavian twist to his tongue. 'I want a night's lodging. I will give in exchange an entertainment this evening, or half a day's work tomorrow.'"

"Come in."

"I followed him up the outside stairway to the dining-room in the second story. There was his wife, a woman

who greeted me cheerfully in the Scandinavian accent. She was laughing at her five little children who were laughing at her and eating their mush and milk."

"Presumably the boarders had been delayed by their work, and had dined late. The children were at it still later."

"They were real Americans, those little birds. And they had memories like parrots. . . ."

"Wife," said the landlord, "here is a man that will entertain us tonight for his keep, or work for us tomorrow. I think we will take the entertainment tonight. Go ahead, mister. Here are the kids. Now listen, kids."

"To come out of the fathomless, friendless dark and, almost in an instant, to look into such expectant fairy faces! They were laughing, laughing, laughing, not in mockery, but companionship. I recited every child-piece I had ever written—not many."

"They kept quite still till the end of each one. Then they pounded the table for more, with their tin spoons and their little red fists."

The Improvement of Prose Style

Prose style varies greatly according to the century in which it was written. Pure Saxon prose is a somewhat clumsy, flat-footed, dull medium for thought; and it was not till our language was well mixed with Norman-French that there was much life or spring or vigour or rhythm in our sentences. From the time of Francis Bacon our prose has been improving in every respect; and we can observe a marked difference for the better in each succeeding century. The prose of the seventeenth century is quite different from the prose of the eighteenth; and again, the prose of the middle of the eighteenth differs enormously from the prose that is written at the present day. The prose of The Times, of the Spectator, of the Saturday Review is as different from the prose of Addison, or Steele, or Dr. Johnson as is the dress of the present time from the wig, the ruffles, the flowered waistcoat, the knee-breeches, and the silver buckles of the modish dandy of the eighteenth century.

"The focus of English Prose is now to be sought in the periodical press. Articles in newspapers are written by men of the highest education, men of literary culture and of good social tone; their writings are the most widely read of all that is written, and they undoubtedly represent, in the broadest sense of the word, the current standard of English Prose." Professor Earle.—John Miller Dow Melkiohn in "The Art of Writing English."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

Prohibition and the Disappearing Slums

VISCOUNT ASTOR recently went back to England, from the United States, carrying a wholly different impression of the effects of prohibition from that which he had previously gained from English reports. English statements of the case, particularly English newspapers, had misled him. But when he came to gather facts for himself, he discovered this meaning for the prohibition policy: happier homes, more prosperity for individuals, enormous gains for the whole country. Even though forced to admit that many people, in places like New York, evaded the law, he could nevertheless see that over most of the country the law was being obeyed, and he was struck by the conclusion that hardly anyone wanted to repeal it. Moreover, he obtained official evidence that saloon buildings, vacated upon the advent of prohibition, had been promptly occupied by mercantile establishments paying higher rentals than those paid by saloon tenants. He secured official assurance, likewise, that there had been no increase of drug-taking, following the elimination of liquor. All this is just about the sort of information that other English visitors have been gathering in the United States and taking back with them within the past few months. Men like Mr. Harold Spender, the journalist, and Dr. C. W. Saleeby, are endorsing Viscount Astor's assertions in the most complete manner possible. And as they go about, speaking and writing their views for the benefit of the British public, it becomes clear that a truer and saner notion of what prohibition amounts to in America is rapidly spreading in the English-speaking countries.

Now one other interesting effect is that a better feeling is gradually developing between great masses of English-speaking peoples on both sides of the ocean. As time goes on, this better feeling will not only persist, but it will increase and spread. It will do this for the most natural of all reasons, simply because the element of bitterness which it displaces has been the result of misunderstanding. As the misunderstanding is removed, and a more complete understanding takes its place, good feeling becomes more general and "grows by what it feeds on." For something else than the good effects of prohibition has been amongst the discoveries of recent English visitors to the United States. That other thing is that much of the anti-American propaganda in Great Britain of late, has been traceable to the liquor interests there. "They are doing their best to stir up public opinion against prohibition," says one of these visitors, "and so against America as a prohibition country." No wonder that visitor declared this activity to be about the most horrible thing conceivable, and he made no bones about declaring that he had seen it growing ever since the armistice. Anti-American propaganda is not a good thing to be impressed upon the British public. No more is anti-British propaganda a good mental ration for the people of the United States. That such stuff is offered for general consumption, however, is oftener much more readily perceptible than the exact source from which it comes. So it is well to have this latest disclosure of the particular fountainhead of international bitterness that is now discoverable amidst the vested interests of alcoholic drink. Disclosure of the evil has already gone far to render it powerless. The more the brewers and distillers are understood to be working to produce an ill feeling in Britain and America, each against the other, the less likely are their efforts to result successfully, regardless of the nature of their activities or the terms under which they conceal their attempt.

And a better feeling is coming everywhere as to prohibition itself. There is not much question about that. It is discernible in the utterances of public men. It underlies the steadfastness of the American Congress and legislatures in their progressive effort to make the enforcement of the dry law more complete. It appears in the abatement of bitterness in the press reports that reflect the popular attitude. It is disclosed by the growing demand that the wealthy classes, which have enjoyed a privileged indulgence in liquor-drinking since prohibition became the established policy of the country, shall now show themselves truly patriotic and lend their influence to support that policy instead of carelessly joining together to joke about it and break it down. The man who likes to court popularity by making a laughingstock of the dry law is already not quite so popular as he was some months ago. The men who confidently reckoned upon the plaudits of the so-called laboring classes, who were presumed to be always insisting on beer as a prerequisite of honest work and manliness, are not quite so confident as they used to be. In fact, there is a growing conviction that great masses of the laborers themselves are learning to prefer work unminged with beer-drinking to the old conditions which, in too many instances, might have been described as beer-drinking mixed with work. The old lie about the laborer, as insisting upon his drink, is being quite rapidly uncovered, so far as the United States is concerned. People who labor, even more than the people who hire labor, are realizing that they can go farther and benefit more if drink is taken out of their personal equation, than they ever can while drink is thrust upon them from all angles as a necessity of their being.

In a nutshell, the situation can be put like this: prohibition has been swiftly cleaning up the slums—the mental and economic slums, as well as those of city neighborhoods. To all sorts of people it is becoming clear that liquor was the force which kept people living in the slums, when their natural tastes and aspirations made them want to live in better places. The part that liquor played in this affair has been kept hidden, where

ever possible. But the changes brought into view wherever liquor has been eliminated are of such a clarifying and regenerative sort that even the blindest of partisans cannot long refrain from wishing to share in them. So he moves out of the slums, and the slums gradually fade out of existence. It is against nature that he should wish to go back.

Bolshevism and the Italian Socialist

THE recent drastic manifesto issued from Moscow denying membership of the Third International to all Radicals or Socialists still willing to compromise, in any way, with the old political institutions, whether bourgeois, social-democratic, or capitalistic, is having a strangely mixed reception in the Socialist camps of Europe. In his recent book on Russia, Mr. Wells records how the one cry of Nicholas Lenine, during the conversation they had together, in Moscow, was, "Why doesn't the western proletariat rise? Why don't you raise the banner of revolt? What is the delay?" No doubt the Moscow manifesto was an effort to hasten matters.

At first this manifesto appeared to be successful, at any rate to this extent, that it was accepted and submitted to by the Socialist parties in practically all European countries with the exception of Great Britain. The cost, however, of this victory was tremendous. It brought about a complete split in the Socialist Party in France, and more recently the same thing has happened in Italy. True, in France the extremists, theoretically, won the day, whilst in Italy they very decidedly lost it, but the result in either case is the same, namely, a dismembered Socialist Party shorn almost entirely of its political power. If Lenine's idea was simply to force conclusions, to get an answer to the question, "Who is on my side?" then he was certainly successful. Faced with the demand to submit to Moscow, and expelled from the party all who refused submission, after denouncing them as "determined agents of bourgeois influence and elements with which the Third International can have nothing in common," the French Socialist Congress at Tours acquiesced by a vote of three to one. The one-fourth, however, that refused submission and, under the leadership of such men as John Longuet and Leon Blum, broke away from the party is certainly a power to be reckoned with, and the victory was quickly seen to be a Pyrrhic one indeed.

In Italy, at the recent Socialist congress at Leghorn, the result of the ballot was the reverse of that secured at Tours. By a vote of some 112,000 to 58,000, the Bolshevist manifesto was rejected, and the Communist Party at once decided to withdraw. This result is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that, last November, when the Lenine manifesto was first considered, the directorate of twelve, which manages the affairs of Italian socialism, decided to accept it by a vote of 7 to 5. Very much, however, may happen in a short time, in the way of revised views, where Bolshevism is concerned, and, between the time when the decision of the Socialist directorate was taken and the meeting of the Leghorn conference, a very important thing happened in Italy. It came about in this way. That very astute politician, Mr. Nitti, who must know the Italian, especially the Italian workman, as very few know him, was wont to insist that the one sure way to convince the Italian Socialists that Bolshevism and the millennium were not one and the same thing was to let them go to Russia and see for themselves.

Well, quite recently two Italian Socialists, Mr. Nofri and Mr. Pozzani, did go to Russia, saw everything there was to be seen, as well as much that they were not intended to see. In due course they returned to Italy, and shortly afterward published a book entitled "Russia As It Is." It is a very remarkable book and, published as it was, on the eve of the Leghorn congress, it had a very remarkable effect. For the authors did not mince matters. They had gone to Russia, obviously, with every desire to welcome a great liberal movement, if they found any such movement in being. Instead, however, of the ideal state they looked for, they found a "terror exercised by a few fanatical dreamers of a Utopia, which they wish to realize at all costs in an economically and intellectually backward state." They found that the soviets "rarely exist in name and never in reality," and that the real government of Russia is "a pentarchy" consisting of five Communists, "in which Mr. Lenine and Mr. Trotsky remain immovable and the true individual powers dominating Russia." The decisions of these five, according to Mr. Nofri and Mr. Pozzani, are irrevocable; they are controlled by no representative institution, nor by the activity of independent public organizations, nor yet by the criticism of the press. "Absolutism above creates absolutism below. And, unfortunately, it must be recognized that all forms of arbitrary government, of violence and corruption are at present developed in Soviet Russia."

The authors then go on to tell how the elections are controlled by organized bands of officials, how the poor are oppressed, how all minor authorities are browbeaten, and how through a nationalized press, entirely in the hands of Lenine and his colleagues, expression of opinion has become a government monopoly.

Now, whatever else is to be said about the Italian workman or the Italian peasant, there is certainly this to be said, that he has a very clear idea as to what is and what is not to his own interest. He may be led away at the time by the enthusiasms of the moment. He may be easily persuaded that a certain thing is desirable, and that great things are to be hoped from it, but he cannot live on idealism for long. It only required one blank pay day in the great metal-workers' strike, last autumn, to convince the Lombardy artisan that Communism in industry was not desirable. And so it is in regard to Bolshevism. As long as he could be persuaded that the advent of Bolshevism was the advent of the millennium, he was all for Bolshevism, but a glimpse of Russia as it is appears to have been more than enough for him. At the Leghorn congress, Lombardy was quite decided, not to say emphatic, on the matter. It recorded its opinion against Moscow with overwhelming thoroughness. If, therefore, it is true that what Milan thinks today Italy will think tomorrow, then Bolshevism in Italy has clearly had its day.

Shortcomings of Commissions

THE shortcomings of the commission, that increasingly important adjunct to democratic government as practiced in the United States, becomes more evident as organizations dealing with public utilities and natural resources grow larger, more centralized, and stronger. The tendency to reduce competition by permissively increasing the resultant monopoly is perhaps a logical and economical development in public services. But the condition thus brought about demands control of some sort to protect the interests of the people. In order to analyze the situation it is necessary to make three divisions, the public, the business interest, and the commission. Naturally the public constitutes the great majority. Since it is, generally speaking, not organized, and the business interest is more or less coordinated and able to speak for itself, there is need for some agency to act in behalf of the people. To a large degree the commission, as an auxiliary of the government, is a result of this need.

Ordinarily the citizen assumes that government commissions are endowed with the combined desire and power necessary to defend the public welfare. Undoubtedly one great reason for whatever impotency exists is due to a lack of articulation. The public talks about the protection it feels itself entitled to, but fails to see to it that the commissions fulfill their duties as executive agencies, rather than judicial bodies to hear evidence and decide questions formally presented to them.

For example, every one considers that the price of certain commodities has been exorbitant. Various public officials have reported that there has been profiteering. There has been public clamor for relief. The newspapers have given a considerable amount of space to the conditions. An investigation is started and a hearing is held. Here is where one difficulty appears to originate. The investigators are appointed. They start investigating, but too frequently alter their attitude and sit as a quasi-judicial body, before which the particular interest concerned and the public are called to state their cases. The interest gathers a mass of evidence to support its claims and to defend its position. Able lawyers, capable of presenting to the best advantage the claims of their clients, are retained. These attorneys appear in force before the tribunal. They argue the case from many angles. Experts present books and reports to show that no exorbitant profits were made. In many cases they show, according to an exhibit of figures, that a loss has been sustained. Newspapers carry columns of news reporting exactly what is brought out, and naturally, as the interest and its attorneys are being heard, the result is a powerful and extensive argument for that interest. Every one is fully informed about that side of the case. By sheer mass it appears overwhelming.

Then the commission calls the public to state its case. But how many citizens, among the millions affected, have the time to go in person, or the money to hire attorneys to present their side of the case? Perhaps a few letters reach the commission. These are probably sent by people whose motives are sincere and whose case is just, but the writers, as a rule, do not know how to present their side effectively. All they know is that they have been paying more than they think they ought. They are without any supporting evidence except as to the price they are paying and they have no convincing argument to bring to bear. Finally, they feel that they are, or ought to be, completely represented by the public commission, and that in the circumstances it should not sit as a judicial body, but should deal with the case for the public, with a just regard for business.

In fairness it must be said that there have been and are commissioners who feel as the public feels about their duty. As a rule, however, those with whom commissions come most closely in touch are the representatives of interests which want something. Of course the public does not call directly upon the commission to present its case, for it regards the conservation of its welfare as the understood obligation of the man elected or appointed. In the meantime, quite naturally, the particular interest puts its case as effectively as possible before the man in office. What is needed to counterbalance this action, even by those in office who appreciate their mission, and with whom the rights of the public stand foremost, is the active support of citizens, either by word of mouth or in writing.

Seldom are the implied obligations which the public places upon its representatives expressed at the hearing, and there is little news to be published about the public's side of the case, unless the wrong is so great as to arouse popular clamor. The fact remains, however, that commissions should take every action necessary in order that the merits of a case and the interests of the majority shall not be overwhelmed by sheer mass and voluminousness, no matter how able the presentation.

Education and Economy

FOR some time past, a great effort has been made, in certain quarters in England, to secure the shelving, if not the actual repeal, of the Fisher Education Act of 1918. This effort is based, ostensibly, on a desire for economy. The age-old idea that education is a luxury, if not an actual extravagance, maintains itself with strange persistence. Only a short time ago, an influential deputation of trading, manufacturers' and ratepayers' representatives waited upon the Minister of Education and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging that the Education Act of 1918 should be reconsidered, and adapted to the present state of national and local finances, on the ground that it is now impossible to provide for the enormous expenditures involved. Since then there have been many other similar efforts, both in the House of Commons and out of it. They have been successful to the extent that the Board of Education has now issued a circular to all local authorities setting forth certain economies the board has determined to adopt and certain postponements in the matter of change which it requires, or to which it assents.

On the whole, this circular takes a wide and sane view of the situation. It urges and requires economy in many directions, but refuses to countenance any econ-

omies which would impair the efficiency of the ordinary services of education or their proper development. Where a local authority is confronted with the alternative of either incurring an expenditure or allowing education to suffer, it is directed to incur the expenditure. Everything, moreover, is to be done to render the transition to the full operation of the act, in the future, as easy as possible. Now all this is, no doubt, a prudent course to adopt for the time being. Nevertheless, some actual facts of the situation, as disclosed, recently, in an able pamphlet prepared by the Secretary of the Middlesex Education Committee are deserving of special notice. Thus, it is perfectly clear that a large part of the opposition to the 1918 act arises from the fact that it will restrict most drastically the exploitation of child labor. The act empowers local authorities to make and enforce bylaws restricting juvenile employment, which still obtains, to a ruinous extent, in certain parts of Great Britain. In Manchester, it is stated, there are 6000 children of school age employed for profit, some of them working as much as 40 hours a week in addition to their time at school, whilst in Birmingham the number is about 9000. This condition of affairs the Fisher Act will abolish entirely.

Now such objections as those relating to the abolition of child labor are, of course, never pleaded, the whole opposition deriving its inspiration, as has been said, from a desire to economize. Yet, it is just on this point of economy that the figures available are most eloquent. Thus, in the pamphlet already referred to, the point is brought out that, of an increase of £26,000,000 in the education estimates of the past two years, only £310,000 is in respect of new developments. The great bulk of the increase is on account of teachers' salaries, which, even then, do not reach the pre-war level when the rise in the cost of living is taken into consideration. Another striking fact is brought out when the national expenditures on "drink and tobacco" and the expenditure on education are compared. Thus, the amount spent by adults, on the average, for drink and tobacco in 1919-20 was over £20 11s., and as the pamphlet very justly insists, "a nation that can afford £20 per head for drink and tobacco can scarcely be deemed extravagant for spending £10 per head on an essential service such as education for its children."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that a "saving" on education which in any way restricts its just development is not economy, but a peculiarly ignorant form of extravagance. Mr. Clynnes, the British Labor member, summed up the situation exactly when he declared, in the House of Commons, some time ago: "There is no state expenditure more worth incurring than this outlay upon educating the masses of the people."

Editorial Notes

DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI is, of course, a Russian novelist of distinction who wrote, inter alia, "The Resurrection of the Gods." He will be better known in future, perhaps, because of his uncompromising condemnation of H. G. Wells' estimate of the Bolsheviki. To some it seemed very much as if the English author in his Russian book held a brief for the followers of Lenine. But Merejkowski will not see Russia "saved at the price of its abasement," nor will he admit that Mr. Wells' own Martians incarnate, as he calls the Bolsheviki, are Russia. Mr. Merejkowski ought to know. He has spent fifty years in Russia as against Mr. Wells' sixteen days. He wrote "The Era of the Brute" for which Maxim Gorky has never forgiven him. And he has served two years in a Bolshevist jail while poor Mr. Wells has not served a single day! What has the English author to say to that?

IN CONNECTION with the forthcoming visit to America of Mrs. Curie, the Polish woman who discovered radium, it is worthy of mention that the present name of the precious metal is due in a sense to a professional oversight on her part. She had intended to christen it "polonium," but the substance which received that name was merely a step toward the extraction of radium. Oddly enough, she has never been able to purchase even a gram of that for which the world is indebted to her. The cost would be round about \$100,000. However, the deficiency is to be supplied by American women, who will make her a present of a gram on her arrival. Sufficient, no doubt, for her to carry on further experiments; but the irony of the situation is only too evident.

CARELESS dismissal of facts as "cold, hard and dry," undoubtedly is one of the reasons why the public does not mind, in the sense of attend to, its own business more successfully. Take for instance the budget in Massachusetts. People read that the largest single item in the budget is \$8,400,000 for the care of the insane and feeble-minded, and pass it over without realizing that the authorities agree that the major cause for this enormous public expense has been alcohol. Prohibition promises the removal of one of the causes of this expense, which is a big part of the entire state budget. So much for a good start. The pursuit of this policy of eliminating the causes of tremendous taxes is far more effective than futile controversies about how a tax shall be levied.

IS IT because the English-speaker just naturally shies away from a double "a" that he objects to forming an adjective out of the proper noun "Panama" as he forms it out of Brazil—Brazilian? Of course there are American, Mongolian, Mexican, Argentinian, just as there are Russian, Bolivian, Cordovan, and Venezuelan. But all these have the accent elsewhere than on the final syllable. Panama is unique in this. So "Panaman" has the effect of being too abrupt, as if clipped off untimely. An adjective might be formed out of Brazil by making it "Brazilian," perhaps. But up comes the impulse to stick in an "i" for the sake of the sound. The "i" turns the word off the tongue more smoothly. There is a gentle little roll to it, which gets rid of all suggestion of abruptness. An extra "a," if given its own slightly separate pronunciation, would do as much for Panama. Why not, indeed, "Panamaan"?